THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 104. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870. DOUPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Letter from Count de Chambord.

An Expression of Bourbon Hopes.

A French Cincinnatus.

The African Diamond Fields.

The Canadian Fisheries

Jeff. Davis in Virginia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOURBON HOPES.

Another Letter to the French from Count de Chambord

Count de Chambord has just addressed the following manifesto to France:—

Frenchmen:—Once more your destinies are in your own hands.

For the fourth time within less than half a century your political institutions have collapsed and we are given over to the most sad trials.

Ought not France at length to see the end of these barren agitations, the sources of so many misfortunes? It is for you to answer.

During long years of unmerited exile, I have not allowed my name to be for a single day a cause of division and trouble; but at the present moment, when that name may perhaps be a pledge of unanimity and security, I do not hesitate to tell my country that I am ready to devote my whole self to the protection of her happiness.

Yes, France will again lift up her head, if, enlightened by the teachings of experience, and weary of so many fruitless endeavors, she will consent to enter again on the path which Providence has marked out for her.

Chief of that house of Bourbon which, by the help of God and of your fathers, once built up France into a powerful unity, I ought to feel more profoundly than any one else the extent of our disasters, and to me more than to any other belongs the task of repairing them.

May the sorrow of my country be the signal for awakening to noble efforts! The stranger will be driven from the soil and the integrity of our territory assured if we will only concentrate to the attainment of one end all our efforts, all our devotion, all our sacrifices.

Do not forget that it is by going back to its traditions of faith and honor that the great nation, weakened for one moment, will recover its power and its glory.

As I lately told you, government does not consist in flattering the passions of the people, but in confiding in their virtues. Do not allow yourselves to be led away by fatal illusions. Republican institutions which might correspond to the new aspirations will never take root in our old monarchical soil.

Penetrated with a sense of the needs of my time, all my ambition is to found, with your help, a truly national government, with right for its basis, honesty for the principle of its administration, and moral greatness for its end. Let us wipe away all memory of past disputes, so fatal to the development of true progress and true liberty.

Frenchmen, let this one cry rise from your hearts: "All for France, by France, and with France." HENRI.

THE FRENCH FRONTIER (SWISS), Oct. 9, 1870.

A FRENCH CINCINNATUS.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys "Returning to his Cows."

The London *Times* of October 15 says of M. de Lhuys:—"This eminent gentleman, formerly ambassador from France at the English Court, was on Wednesday evening a guest at the annual dinner of the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society. In replying to the toast drunk to him as President of the Societe d'Agriculture de France, he was very deeply affected, and apologized that the state of his feelings would not permit him to dwell at such length as he could wish on a subject which engaged so much of his attention as that of agriculture. He said, 'You cannot expect from me, in the melancholy circumstances to which my presence among you is attributable, any very extended or flowery speech. I may well adopt the language of the Hebrew children of old, and say "How can I sing a song in a strange land?" Methinks I hear from afar, while sojourning here a stranger among you, the din of battle and the shrieks of death in my beloved country. Methinks I see in the dark perspective long days of havoc urging their destructive course, and brilliant squadrons mowing their bloody way through embattled hosts. Pardon me if for a moment I have cast a shade of gloom over this smiling scene. As your guest I express to you my sincerest gratitude for the cordial hospitality accorded by you to me as President of the Societe d'Agriculture de France. I congratulate you as a society for the renown which you have gained in connection with the breeding of cows. Your Jersey cattle have obtained the highest praise, not only in England but in America also, where they are highly valued and esteemed.' The honorable gentleman's remarks were greeted with loud cheers.',

CROWN DIAMONDS.

The Diamond District of South Africa—Glories of Golconda Outdone.

DIAMOND FIELDS, Vaal River, Aug. 14, 1870.—Our party have succeeded in obtaining permission from Mr. Kallenburg, missionary at Pniel Mission Station, to work on the "farm" on the "Free State" side of the Vaal river. On the first day we took out two diamonds, perfect beauties, that will do to set without cutting or polishing. It is astonishing what a great proportion of the diamonds are of first water, perfect shape, and free from specks and flaws; and another astonishing thing is the great proportion of large ones found. In Brazil only one in 10,000 reaches eighteen karats; here about one in 200. You constantly hear of and see five, six, and eight karat diamonds, that have been found mostly on the other side of the river, though where the diamonds seem to be more scattered, on this side, they are mostly small, but you can depend upon finding

SEVERAL DIAMONDS ON EACH CLAIM

of thirty feet square. When I say small I mean an average of one carat each. These are considered small here, but in Australia they send home diamonds that take sixty to make one carat. Mr. Kallenburg demands one-fourth of the productions of each claim as a kind of royalty for the privilege of working the claim. A Mr. Babbest obtained a concession of the estate some two months ago for the purpose of mining; he went away and did not return until a few days back, when he found that at least two hundred miners were working it, and that Mr. K. had pocketed the one-fourth royalty, amounting to some thousands of pounds sterling. He demanded this from Mr. K., who refused to give it up, alleging that Mr. B. had deserted the estate and left all the labor to him. Mr. B. immediately posted off to Bloemfontien, the capital, to demand that the estate should be handed over to him. All the miners are anxious that B. should get it, as he has promised to put down the royalty to ten per cent. of the production, instead of twenty-five, as now enforced.

DIAMONDS ARE STILL BEING FOUND

on this estate in regular proportion to the increase of miners. There are about two hundred claims taken, worked by men, women, and children, of all kinds and colors. The average yield is about thirty diamonds a day, averaging in value about £7 each. Whenever a large one is found, which is about once a week, it brings the average up to £10 each.

A RUMOR

is out that a 100 carat diamond has been found, worth £40,000, but no one has seen it at headquarters and it is not believed. The diamonds on the other side are not so plentiful or pure as those found on this side, but they average 2 carats each, with a value of £15 each; the average yield is about thirty a day from three hundred claims. No very large ones have been known to be found since Proctor's 29½ carat one, valued at £2500; perhaps a dozen have been found since weighing 8, 10, and 12 carats. The 63 carat one found near it is supposed to be a sell, as parties at headquarters say it was found long ago, and that it is brought into the field again to find a verdant purchaser. It is a miserable-looking stone, about the thickness of your finger and half an inch long, fit for nothing but boast, and worth about £150, they say. The claims on this side are deeper than on the other. We have gone down eleven feet, and have not got to the bottom of the gravel yet, whereas on the other side the gravel is only from six inches to three feet deep. Diamonds have been found on this side at a depth of six feet, so far. We intend to go to the bottom of our claim if there is any. Most of the miners, however, believe in most diamonds being found near the surface, and they do not go deeper than three feet generally. There is a steady

INCREASE OF MINERS

every day—about twenty-five wagons a day arriving. Each company consists of from two to six white men, and from two to six Kaffirs. There are about one thousand miners and their families on the other side.

AN ELECTION

took place last night by which twelve committeemen and a president thereof were elected. They invited the President of the Transaval Republic and Orange Free State to a conference on the 15th of this month, to-morrow, to settle the question of ownership of the diamond fields on that side of the river. They also invited the Kaffir Chiefs Waterboer, John Blaem and Jantje, who all claim the country.

AN IRON STORE

arrived here a few days ago, and is up, and full of all kinds of goods, provision, clothing, hardware, etc., at very reasonable prices. Coffee, one shilling per pound. Sugar, nine pence per pound. Sheep, ten shillings each. Beef, four pence per pound. Cord meal, fourteen shillings a bushel. A large tent was erected here with an iron roof, and a billiard table put in it. Sixty pounds a day is taken in from pool and whisky. There are at least ten whisky mills going now, but the miners are not much given to drunkenness, and altogether they are a very orderly set.

JEFF. DAVIS.

What the Virginians Think of Him—Lee their Favorite.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* writes:—

Jeff. Davis, who has been on a visit to Europe for the past year, arrived in Alexandria yesterday morning, *en route* to his home in Mississippi, via Memphis. He reached the city on the mail boat from Washington, and proceeded immediately to the Mansion House, where he registered his name, "Jefferson Davis," without giving his residence, and was assigned to room No. 24. He remained at the hotel about an hour, during which time he was visited by a number of persons, but no very fervid demonstration was made, owing to the fact that the admirers of the head of the defunct Confederacy in the ancient town of Alexandria are not numerous. General Lee was their favorite, and whenever he visited that city was the recipient of every attention. Davis has his friends here, however, yet many of the citizens of the place who were in sympathy with the lost cause and served in the Southern army openly denounce him. After remaining at the Mansion House a short time he (Davis) took a carriage, and, in company with General M. D. Corse, late of the Confederate army, drove out to the residence of James M. Mason, formerly United States Senator from Virginia, on Seminary Hill, about three miles from the city, where he dined, and then proceeded to the residence of General Samuel Cooper, in the same locality, where he remained all night. He returns to Alexandria this evening, in time to take the boat for Aquia creek and thence to Richmond by the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. He looks much the same as he did three years ago, except that he is grayer. His health is very good since his European visit, and he appeared quite cheerful yesterday.

PRINCE ADUMA.

The Cousin of the Tycoon and his Retinue—Their Appearance and Opinions.

Aduma, a young Japanese Prince, whose arrival in this country was announced some days ago, reached New York yesterday morning, accompanied by the ten Japanese youths who are to be his fellow students during his stay here. They are now located at the Metropolitan Hotel, where it is their intention to remain so long as they sojourn in this city. A reporter called last evening at their hotel and had a brief interview with the two gentlemen who act as interpreters to the Prince and his companions, and obtained the following information:—

The party numbers eleven all told, their names being Prince Aduma, Nanboo, Ikagawa, Togara, Nara, Fakado, Fdimore, Enowe, Fedima, Sherane, and Yagimoto. The two last named are the interpreters. Prince Aduma is cousin to the reigning Emperor of Japan, and visits this country with the view of finishing his education, his companions being animated by a similar desire. They have not as yet determined what college they shall attend. Sherane and Ikagawa, the interpreters, who both speak very good English, are also to study with the others. They are very intelligent, and answered questions readily and affably. At his request the reporter was introduced to the Prince, whom he found seated with his party in one of the elegant parlors of the hotel. On the table were several empty wine glasses, and an aroma pervaded the room which told that they had been enjoying a slight jollification. The Prince, who was seated somewhat apart from the others, arose from his chair and extended his hand to the reporter with a smiling "Good evening."

The Prince is quite a youth in appearance, seemingly not over fourteen years of age. His figure is slim and graceful, and if the swarthy color of his complexion is excepted there is hardly anything about his features by which he could be distinguished from one of the Caucassian race. His countenance is pleasing, and he has a winning, frank expression. He was dressed in a fashionably cut frock coat and neat fitting pants, and wore a massive gold watch and chain.

The interpreters stated that all of the party, and especially the Prince, are delighted with their experiences of this country, and look forward to their sojourn here with much pleasure. —*N. Y. Herald, 30th inst.*

—The donations for the relief of the sufferers by the Virginia floods not having come in fast enough to meet the object intended, Governor Walker has appointed Captain James Barron Hope, editor of the Norfolk *Virginian*, to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with the view of procuring additional subscriptions.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Startling from Paris.

Soldiers on Short Rations.

Women and Children Starving

How Metz Fell.

Story of the Surrender.

Bourbaki's "Flying" Armies.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Bourbaki's Flying Armies.

AMIENS, Oct. 31.—General Bourbaki arrived here yesterday and was greeted with great enthusiasm. He announces his intention to form flying armies, with material to relieve invested places, and take the field at the head of the forces. Vigorous preparations for defense are making on all sides.

Siege of Longwy.

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 31.—A detachment of six thousand troops from the army of Prince Frederick Charles has gone to besiege Longwy, near the Belgian border.

The Condition of Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The news from Paris received by way of the Prussian headquarters before that city is quite serious. The French prisoners recently captured report that the troops behind the fortifications receive only half a pound of meat twice a week. Many French women and children from Paris approach the Prussian lines, and though they are warned they will be shot if they attempt to come nearer, rather court instant death than suffer starvation in the city. The rule to exclude all strangers from Paris and to prevent the escape of citizens is rigidly enforced.

The Metz Prisoners.

Four thousand French officers taken prisoners at Metz have asked permission of the Prussian military authorities, through Prince Frederick Charles, to keep their swords.

The railway from Chalons to Paris by way of Soissons has been restored, and the Prussians are now using it as a means of transporting troops and supplies.

The Bombardment of Paris.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 31.—Invitations have been sent to the rulers of the various States of South Germany to come forward to witness the bombardment of Paris.

The War Must Go On.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—As Prussia still demands cession of territory from France as a preliminary of peace, it is believed in official circles here that the war must proceed indefinitely.

ZURICH, Oct. 31.—The Swiss Government has asked of Prussia to be included in the permit to have a courier leave Paris every week with despatches to neutral governments.

The Surrender of Metz—Bazaine's Intrigues—Opposition to the Capitulation.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—[Special to N.Y. *Tribune.*]

THE ARMY LAYS DOWN ITS ARMS.

On the 29th the forts were taken possession of by the artillery of the 7th Corps. At 1 o'clock the 3d Division (which will depart towards the southwest) and the 4th Division were reviewed in splendid pageant by the Prince on the Nancy-Metz road, near Tour-le-Brede. Thereupon the (French) Imperial Guards marched out of Metz, bearing their arms, which they subsequently laid down at Frascati, and passed in review before the Prince. This honor was accorded to them alone. All the rest laid down their arms in the Metz arsenals, and then marched to their cantonment outside the town, to await transportation. The Imperial Guards were received by the Prussian troops with respect; not a jeering syllable was heard nor an improperly exultant look seen. Previously, at the Prince's review of the German troops, the cheering was loud and long-continued.

At 4 P. M., the French companies that were still mounting guard at the various gates of the city and at depots and arsenals were relieved by Prussians, two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry having entered the town. The appointed military Governor-General, Von Zastrow, the commander of the Seventh Corps, took possession and control of the city and fortress, where, he tells me, he expects to find the portrait of one of his ancestors who was at some early period also a military Governor of Metz.

BAZAINE'S INTRIGUES.

The tragedy was completed, but there is another side to the story which still remains to be reviewed. According to the statement of General von Zastrow, who held the woods of Vaux on the morning of August 19 (after the battle of Gravelotte), Bazaine could have avoided being inclosed in Metz. After he was thus inclosed, he could have, according to Metzian statement, made a sortie and joined MacMahon more easily by far than MacMahon could reach him. After most of Bazaine's cavalry and artillery horses had been eaten, this proceeding was of course more difficult; still his movements are said to have lacked determination, and, in the last two sorties, to have been even frivolous. This is charged to a plot in behalf of the regency by which this army was to try to remain in *statu quo* until the conclusion of the war in western France, and then was to become available, with Prussian consent, for Bonapartist purposes. Bazaine himself expected in that case to be the governor of the Prince Imperial and the virtual Regent.

Nearly all the Metezians seem to believe this; and their most influential people have avowed such belief to me. Since the time of the investment, Bazaine has never been seen in the camps except on extraordinary occasions; never at all in the ambulances which are in part constructed in numerous railway box-wagons on the Place Royale. Equally seldom has he been seen in the city. The civil authorities had to find him at the Barriee St. Martin; he did not appear at the City Hall once. He rarely, if ever, said a word to encourage his troops. Canrobert sometimes cheered their hardships a little, and then they would cry "*Vive Canrobert! A bas Bazaine!*"

BAZAINE FEARED HIS OWN MEN.

Towards the last he dared not show himself to his own men for fear of assassination, and the terribly relaxed discipline is assuredly the cause of the hasty capitulation, when a week's rations for all were on hand. On the morning of the 29th five soldiers lay dead of starvation at Montigny, while the staff still indulged in luxurious meals. Four days' rations were given to the entire army that morning (29th), but for two days previous they had received none. No beef nor pork had been obtainable at any price for a week; but on that morning, before anything had arrived in town, the shops had plenty thereof, which goes to prove the charges current in the town that speculators had seized a quantity of food, and that a rational system of apportionment, such as existed during the last ten days, if introduced at first, and combined with requisitions, would have prevented much waste, and enabled the fortress to hold out a month longer.

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The staff used at first to feed their horses on bread. Recently prices had reached the following maximum:—Sugar, $6 a pound; salt, $3 a pound; one ham, $60; one potato, 9 cents; one onion, 12 cents. A little pig, caught near Gravelotte, sold for $150. During five weeks amputations have been performed without chloroform or ether, and wounds dressed without carbolic acid.

DISEASE AND DEATH.

There are more than 19,000 sick and wounded. During the siege 35,000 persons have died in the town alone, the greater part from lack of proper care. The prevailing diseases are variloid, spotted typhus, and dysentery. Scurvy has not prevailed, though even the sick have, for over three weeks, received their horse steaks and horse broth without salt. The reported discovery of a saline spring at St. Julien was a hoax, contrived by putting salt into the spring to encourage the army.

Yesterday I was closeted with the Mayor and the City Council during two hours, while they detained me as the first stranger that had entered the town, to ask all manner of questions—some childish in their uncertainty and terror—as to what the Prussians would do, how they would do it, and how they must be met. It was as if they had never seen or known a Prussian. They demanded to know whether their already destitute larders must still supply the troops, and whether they would be personally maltreated if unable to furnish what was required. They were relieved by hearing that a thousand wagons were ready at Courcelles to bring provisions hither, and also that there are funds in London ready to be applied to their relief, in response to the appeal of the Mayors of Briey and other communes, published in English and American journals, saying, "Help is needed quickly."

GERMAN SOLDIERS GIVE THEIR RATIONS TO THE FRENCH.

The entire besieging army voluntarily gave up their bread rations yesterday to feed their French captives. This deeply touched the Metzians, and did much to relieve their fears. At noon a Prussian railway inspector made the trip by rail from Ars to Union Station, situated a mile south of Metz, and to-day perfect communication by rail exists between Saarbruck, Metz, and Nancy. The road was little injured.

But few German prisoners were found in Metz; the French had not kept those they had taken when they were in a condition to be returned. On leaving Metz, last night, I noticed on the faces of all the German soldiers a look of quiet satisfaction—nothing more. Not one of the French officers and soldiers who swarmed all about, even when intoxicated—which was surprisingly unfrequent—wore any other expression than a look of sadness or defiance, the latter not being common and occurring chiefly among the younger officers.

DEMORALIZATION.

I am informed that the French loss in killed in the various affairs since August 18, added to the deaths from sickness in the town, were 42,000. Bazaine himself declined the Prince's generous proposal to let all the troops lay down their arms outside of the works in view of their conquerors, instead of laying them down in the arsenal, saying that he could not guarantee their behavior. The Imperial Guards alone had preserved discipline sufficiently to be trusted to pass in armed review. The inhabitants had never ceased to hope for the appearance of Bourbaki's army from Lille, or of the Army of the Loire, or of some other relieving force; but the troops themselves during the last few weeks could no longer be deceived, as they got better information through the German outposts.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 31—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92½@92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady: U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 90¼; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks steady: Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8¾@8⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9@9⅛d. The sales to-day are estimatedat 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 31—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—1·30 P. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 8⅝@9d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛@9⅜d. The sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales.

The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 28th since the last report were 3000 bales.

Provisions quiet.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the stable of R. C. Nims, No. 6 Nassau street. The building was completely destroyed, with twenty-five horses and a number of carriages and much harness. Also, the lager beer saloon and boarding-houses of Charles Weber and John Kuber, and the rear of the boarding-house and back stable of Howard C. Hackett. At one time the Boston Theatre and the Adams House were in great danger.

The fire destroyed the Adams House stable, Heins' stable, and two small brick dwellings on Mason street. The proprietor of the Adams House lost two span of horses, one valued at $2000 and the other at $1200. Several horses were burned in Heins' stable.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

A Wreck off Brigantine.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 31.—The schooner Eveline, Captain Mott, which cleared from Philadelphia a few days ago with a cargo of grain destined for New York, ran on an old sunken wreck off Brigantine Beach, and stove a hole in her bottom. The captain attempted to run her ashore near the Dry Inlet, below this point, but was unsuccessful, and she sank about two hundred yards from shore, with her deck fully six feet under water. Captain Mott arrived here yesterday morning, and a wrecking schooner was despatched to the sunken vessel.

FROM NEW YORK.

Building Blown Down.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—During the gale of last night a frame dwelling house in Jersey City, which was being raised a story, was blown from its foundation and dashed to pieces. The occupants, Mrs. Weiffenberg and two sons, were buried in the ruins, but were soon extricated without serious injury. The damage to the house amounts to $5000.

FROM CUBA.

The Great Hurricane.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Oct. 31.—The following despatches from Havana were received here to-day by mail from Key West, having been delayed by an accident to the cable connecting Key West with Punta-Rosa.

Advices from Cardenas state that the loss of life in that city by the hurricane was quite small, but the destruction of property was very great. All the warehouses were destroyed, and a majority of the vessels in port at the time dismasted and wrecked. No names have been received.

The loss will reach millions of dollars. An American vessel, the Bradshaw, is ashore near Matanzas. As far as known, no lives were lost from American vessels either at Matanzas or Cardenas.

Two men were arrested at Matanzas for stealing property exposed by the hurricane. They were court-martialled and shot.

Two Filibustering Schooners

from the United States have been captured near Nuevitas by the Spanish authorities. They were laden with arms and clothing for the insurgents. Four of the crew were captured.

Advices from Aspinwall

announce that the Panama and West India cable expedition has sailed. At the last accounts the paying out was going on successfully and the signals were perfect.

An American Vessel Ashore.

The American brigantine Penniman is ashore at Kingston, Jamaica, and will be a total loss. The crew and cargo were saved.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Sugar—Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 3000 boxes, of which 2000 were to the United States. Receipts of the week at Havana and Matanzas, 2000 boxes. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 184,000 boxes and 2500 hhds. Quotations are nominal; No. 12 Dutch standard steady at 9½c.; Nos. 15 to 20 firmer at 9¼@12½c.; No. 7 to 10 Molasses Sugar firmer at 7@8c.; fair to good refining Muscovado Sugar steady at 8½@9c. Bacon active at 22½c. Butter dull at 26@40c. Coal Oil dull at 41½c. Flour flat at $12·50. Hams dull at 26@30c. for American. Lard steady at 23c. in keg and 25½c. in tins. Lumber steady at $35 per thousand for white pine and $34·50 for pitch pine. Exchange on London 20 per cent. premium; on Paris, 60 days sight, 7¼@7⅝ per cent. premium; on United States, 60 days sight, in gold, 8 per cent. premium; on United States, short, in gold, 9¾ per cent. premium; on United States, 60 days sight, currency, 5 per cent. discount; on United States, short sight, currency, 3 per cent. discount.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Stocks steady. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111½; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110¼; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton, 67; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91⅜; Erie, 22½; Reading, 100⅝; Adams Express, 66¼; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 110¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 39¾.

A SHERIFF DISAPPOINTED.

The V. M. L. A. and an Opera Manager.

The Pittsburg *Post* thus tells how the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of that city tried to collect one thousand dollars which they claimed to be due from Mr. C. D. Hess, who is well known here, and is at present manager of the Richings Opera Troupe. A summons was issued for Mr. Hess, and a deputy sheriff was detailed on Saturday morning to serve the same. The deputy visited the Academy, and, under instructions, calmly awaited the fall of the curtain on the *Postilion of Lonjumeau* to execute the same. The energetic Hess, however, got wind of the affair and mysteriously disappeared before the hour appointed, greatly to the chagrin of the deputy. We learn that Mr. Hess took the accommodation train to East Liberty, and there, by a preconcerted arrangement, the Pacific express, which came along subsequently, stopped and took the gentleman on board, and conveyed him speedily from this vicinity. What further action will be taken in the matter has not as yet transpired.

—Ida Greeley's literary accomplishments are so pleasing to her father that he has abandoned his old hat and other irregularities, and dresses like a gentleman in order to be her escort.

—Vanderpool, who is on trial in Kalamazoo for the murder of Herbert Field, is accompanied to the prisoner's box, each day, by his young and trustful wife. The trial creates the deepest interest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Murder of Mary Mohrman—Trial of Hanlon.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

This was the day fixed for the trial of the young man John Hanlon, alias Charles Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, who was indicted last June for the murder of the child Mary Mohrman, at Sixth and Dauphin streets, on the 6th of September, 1868.

Our readers doubtless remember this murder, from the fiendish brutality that distinguished it from all other murders committed in this community within the memory of any man living, the victim being a sweet, innocent little girl, and her person having been shamefully violated before the fatal blow was given; and also from the deep and seemingly impenetrable mystery in which it was for a long time enveloped. The accused has been in prison about one year, and was there when this charge was preferred against him. His face, which is cleanly shaved, has now the pallid appearance that always follows a long confinement in a close cell, where the rays of the sun are seldom seen. He is below the medium height, but is well built, and appears to be about twenty-five years of age. He has brown hair and blue eyes, is not a repulsive-looking person, and is dressed genteelly.

He is represented by John P. O'Neill and Benjamin H. Brewster, Esqs., who at the time of our going to press were engaged in selecting a jury. Many jurors were disqualified by conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, and by having formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innoceece of the prisoner.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Oct. 31, 1870.

Money continues quiet, and rates are unusually steady. There is no kind of pressure for capital either in speculative or business circles at this time, and the firm tone of the market with such a sluggish movement in currency shows that the supply of available funds both at the banks and outside is greatly reduced, and little in excess of the current daily wants. We quote call loans at 5½@6½ per cent. on good to choice collaterals, and in the discount line the transactions range from 6 per cent. at the bank counters to 10 per cent. on the street. The average rate is about 8 per cent. for good names.

The gold market continues quiet but steady at 111⅝@111¾, opening and closing at ⅝.

In Government loans the transactions are light and prices are a fraction off.

Stocks were rather more active and prices firmer. Sales of State 6s, 3d series, at 109¼, and new City 6s at 102¾@102⅝.

Reading Railroad was firmer. Sales at 50 3-16; Minehill at 51½; Lehigh Valley at 58; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26¼.

Among the Canal shares we notice sales of Lehigh at 31⅝@31¾, and Delaware Division at 45. 16 was offered for Schuylkill preferred.

Miscellaneous shares were dull, the only sale being in Academy of Music at 90½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1200 City 6s, N..is	102¾	200 sh Leh Nav St..	31⅝
$4000 do.....2d	102¾	100 do.....c.	31⅝
$1000 do.....2d	102¾	100 do.....b10.	31⅞
$200 Pa 6s, 3d se...	102¾	4 do.....	31⅝
$500 O C & A 7s..c.	81	500 sh Read..b5	31·50 3-16
1 sh Minehill R..	51⅛	500 do.b5wn	31·50 3-16
200 sh Ph & E.....c.	26½	100 do.....50	3-16
100 do.....	26¾	5 sh Acad Mus....	99½
70 sh Del Div.....	45	5 sh Leh V R.....	58

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; do. 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110½@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110¼@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110⅞; 10-40s, 106½@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111½@111¾; Gold, 111¼@111⅜; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@750.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112⅝; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅞; do. Nov. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. do., July, 110¼@110½; do. do., 1867, 110¼@110⅜; do. 1868, 110¾@110⅝; 10-40s, 106½@106⅝; Pacifics, 111@111½. Gold, 111¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112⅝; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110⅜; do., July, 1867, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110⅜; 5s 10-40, 106¾@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111@111½. Gold, 111¾@111⅝.

NARR & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	10·57 A. M.	111¾
10·45 "	111½	11·12 "	111¾
10·46 "	111¾	11·13 "	111¾
10·50 "	111¾	12·17 P. M.	111¾
10·55 "	111¾	12·18 "	111½
10·56 "	111¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 31.—The Flour market is moderately active and prices are well sustained. There is some inquiry for for shipment, but the bulk of the transactions is for the supply of the local trade. Sales of 1500 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·35@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is extremely quiet, there being very little demand except for prime lots, which command full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels Western red at $1·38@1·39; 600 bushels Delaware do. at $1·25@1·32; and 400 bushels prime Juniata do. at $1·35. Rye is steady at 93c. for Western. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at 78@80c., and 1500 bushels Western mixed at 75@77c. Oats are firm at the recent advance. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 53@55c.

10,000 bushels four-rowed Barley sold on private terms.

Whisky is dull and nominal at 88c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 31.—There is considerable inquiry for the better grades of Beef Cattle, and the supply being light holders are firm in their views, but common are abundant and entirely nominal in value. We quote choice at 9c., fair to good at 7@8c., and common at 5@6½c. per lb. gross. Receipts 3007 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
109 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@9.
100 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 6¾@8¾.
75 Dennis Smyth, do., 7@8.
30 A. Christy, Virginia, 8@9.
40 James Christy, do., 7¾@8¾.
91 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 4¾@7¾.
96 P. McFillen, Western, 5@8.
95 P. Hathaway, do., 7@8¾.
117 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8¾.
55 B. F. McFilen, Western, 7@8¼.
120 James McFillen, do., 7¾@9.
75 E. S. McFillen, do., 8@8¾.
146 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7@8¾.
250 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@8¾.
116 Mooney & Miller, do., 6½@8¼.
98 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6@8¾.
60 H. Chain, do., 6@8.
40 Joseph Chain, do., 6¼@7¾.
100 J. & L. Frank, do., 5½@7½.
80 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7@8¾.
100 Hope & Co., do., 5¾@8¾.
70 H. Frank, do., 7@8.
21 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 6½@8¾.
45 James Clemsen, Western, 7@8¾.
24 W. Alexander, do., 6¾@8¾.
25 Jesse Miller, Chester co., 5@7½.
17 L. Horne, Virginia, 5¾@6½.
112 John McArdle, Western, 6@9.
96 R. Maynes, do., 6@8.
44 E. & L. Chandler, Chester co., 5@6¾.
60 Elcorn, Western, 6@7¾.
36 Blum, do., 6@8.
31 Rosenburg, do., 5@6¾.
55 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6½@7½.

Cows and Calves are in good request, and 150 head sold at $50@75.

Sheep attracted more attention, and prices have advanced. Sales of 13,000 head at the different yards at 5@6c. ℔ lb. gross.

Hogs are in good supply, and, in the absence of much inquiry the tendency of prices is downward. Sales of 5000 head at $10@10·75 ℔ 100 lbs. net, the latter for extra quality—a decline.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Arrived, steamships Malta and England, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 31

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....56 | 11 A. M.....58 | 2 P. M.....60

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Greenwich, do.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Northrop, Somerset, do.
Schr Minnie, Erickson, Providence, do.
Schr Anna May, Baker, Lynn, do.
Barge R. RR. No. 11, Kinsley, New York, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, 8 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Tropic, Banks, 5 days from Saulsbury, with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Elite, Woolford, from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Edith May, Higgins, from Wellfleet, with merchandise.
Schr Anna and Ella, Scull, fm Great Egg Harbor.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Providence.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Thomaston.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

☞ Brig Gipsey Queen, at this port on Friday fm Pensacola, is consigned to Patterson & Lippincott, and not as before reported.

SPOKEN.

Mr. William S. Fuller, pilot, reports the schr Chimo, for Port Spain, having

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

From the N. Y. World.

It is not possible, on the faith of the facts as yet made public, to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions as to the motives by which Marshal Bazaine has been brought to the grave step of surrendering the city of Metz, and with the city of Metz the last regular army of any size or importance which the fallen empire had bequeathed to the rising republic of France. We have been repeatedly assured by well-informed correspondents during the past fortnight that Marshal Bazaine was actively negotiating on some mysterious subject with the German headquarters at Versailles, with the Emperor Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe, and the Empress at Chiselhurst. General Napoleon Boyer, who was with Marshal Bazaine in Mexico as his chief of staff, and whose association with his commander is not only of old standing but personal and intimate as well as official, was despatched by him some time ago from Metz, with the consent of the German commanders, on a mission which seems to have embraced a complete circuit of all the existing recognized and unrecognized authorities of France, from the caged eagle at Cassel to the unchained democracy at Tours. During the performance of this circuitous embassy by General Boyer, negotiations have been set on foot by England, at first with the apparent support of Austria and Italy, then alone, and now, as a telegram telegram informs us, with the renewed concourse of the governments of Florence and Vienna, for the purpose of securing an armistice between the belligerent powers. An armistice, on no matter what terms, would be practically equivalent, in the actual state of the war, to a peace. It would be difficult certainly, and there are many reasons to hope that it might be found to be impossible, to bring either the German or the French people back again, after even a brief suspension of hostilities, to the cruel and senseless work in which they are now so disastrously, both for themselves and for mankind, employed.

There is much reason, however, to believe that no armistice could now be effected between France and Germany save on terms decidedly unfavorable to the former power. It is perfectly true that less than one-sixth of the territory of France has been touched by the invaders, and not less true that, after putting forth her utmost strength in the war, Germany has been unable to keep in the field, with all her victories, men enough to do much more than to observe the army just surrendered at Metz and keep watch and ward around the greater part of a circle which encloses Paris. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, an English journal of extremely pro-Prussian sympathies, in a series of carefully prepared papers on the state of the war in France, has recently demonstrated this fact. It has shown that, even after the fall of Strasburg had set free the Baden troops for active operations, Germany finds herself absolutely incapable of getting into France and moving more than sixty thousand men free to undertake anything more than the sieges of Metz and of Paris.

But while Germany has not shown herself able to put forth power enough to subdue France, she has put forth power enough to make it vitally important to the reorganization of the French resistance that her forces should be nailed as long as possible before the great fortified cities of France. And nothing but the reorganization of the French power of resistance can secure France from a humiliating cession of French territory.

If, then, it should prove to be the case that Marshal Bazaine has liberated the forces of Prince Frederic Charles from before Metz, not in obedience to the sternest military necessity but in furtherance of any dynastic or diplomatic schemes, it cannot be denied that he will be justly subjected to the severest imputations upon his capacity, if not to the darkest imputations upon his character. And as nothing has yet been made public which would warrant the formation of a decisive opinion on this point, it is due to the Marshal, both as a soldier and as a Frenchman, that foreign observers should await further developments before making up a verdict on this particular great event of the war, so far as concerns its origin and determining causes. As to its probable influence upon the future course of the struggle we may speak with more confidence. It is quite doubtful whether the army of Marshal Bazaine had not already done for the national cause by its prolonged defense of Metz at least as much as could have been expected from it in the open field. The regular army of France, upon which General Trochu three years ago pronounced a guarded but distinct verdict of condemnation, more than justified this verdict in the opening passages of this dreadful strife. When the empire went to pieces at Sedan, the imperialized army went to pieces with it. Had Marshal Bazaine and the marshals who were with him in and around Metz reappeared at the head of their organized troops in the open field, it is perhaps quite as probable that they would have impeded and demoralized as that they would have assisted and recruited the new organization of the forces of France, which has been pushing on with such energy and enthusiasm by the republic under the inspiration of the national uprising and in conformity with the counsels of the single-minded and clear-headed soldier who has command at Paris. The true strength of the military blow struck at the republican cause by the surrender of Metz consists less in the subtraction of Marshal Bazaine and his army from the French side than in the addition of Prince Frederick Charles and his army to the German side of the account. This addition, if we assume the most liberal estimates of the best-informed authorities, will bring up the now inadequate German forces before Paris to a total of perhaps three hundred thousand men, and swell the strength of the German army disposable for further field operations to perhaps a hundred thousand more. Beyond this point it is utterly unlikely that any effort can now press the German resources for conquest. Whether the French resources for resistance shall prove in the end superior to these German resources for conquest, is a question to be settled not by the fall of Metz nor by the surrender of the army of Marshal Bazaine, but by the determination or the indecision of the Government at Tours, and by the forwardness or the backwardness of the military organization going on at Paris under General Trochu. At this moment there is nothing to warrant the belief either that the Government at Tours hesitates upon its work, or that General Trochu regards the task which he has undertaken as impracticable.

HYSTERICAL DIPLOMACY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The French diplomatic efforts during the last three months have all failed as completely and quickly as their efforts in the field. Never, in the history of any great country, have there been such frantic attempts at negotiation as those made by the special envoys who have hastened from Paris, one after another, and visited the different Governments which it was supposed might be induced to listen to their appeals. As soon as war was declared, Prince Napoleon made his way to Copenhagen, where the Emperor felt certain of finding an ally in the King of Denmark. Thence he pushed southward to Florence, where another ally was certain to be found in the King of Italy. We believe he had not got any further in his diplomatic travels when the Imperial Government broke down, and his attempts at negotiation came to an abrupt conclusion. As soon as the Provisional Government was organized it authorized M. Thiers to hasten on a special mission to all the governments of Europe. He left at once for London, where he had a brief interview with the English Foreign Minister; then pushed for Vienna, where he saw the Austrian Foreign Minister; then for St. Petersburg, where he met the Russian Foreign Minister, beside having an unofficial reception by the Czar; and then left for Florence, where he visited the King and the Italian Foreign Minister. We do not know what his instructions were on leaving Paris, but it is to be presumed that his authority was as nearly plenipotentiary as it possibly could be under the circumstances. Though possessed of ability and experience, he seems to have succeeded no better in his diplomatic mission than Prince Napoleon, who was a pretender and trickster. Then he turned his attention, where it ought to have been directed before, to the headquarters of the enemy. But he no sooner obtains the safe conduct to Versailles which he solicited than he indignantly declines it because, forsooth, it does not grant him permission to first visit Paris and consult with the French authorities there. Were there ever such Impracticables as the present diplomatists of France? Then, after refusing the courtesy of the Germans in this ungenerous way, M. Thiers reconsiders his decision, and we have now the information that he is on his way to the Prussian headquarters.

The great difficulty of France in all attempts at foreign negotiation just now is doubtless the same as Bismarck found in his attempted negotiations with Jules Favre, when he demanded what authority the latter possessed and what guarantee he could give for the carrying out of any terms that might be agreed upon. Suppose that M. Thiers offered England, in return for present assistance, a new and highly advantageous commercial treaty, with a closer alliance of amity and support, at the close of the war; suppose he offered Austria the opportunity of vengeance against the enemy which had humbled her, and assistance in her schemes of aggrandizement; suppose he offered Russia a revision of the Paris treaty; suppose he offered to Italy the possession of Rome, which she has just taken on her own account; the different nations interested, anxious as they might be to secure their ends, would find an insurmountable obstacle in the way of negotiation, in the fact that M. Thiers could offer no guarantee whatever that the government hereafter to be established in France would be either able or willing to fulfil the terms of the negotiations to which he was a partner. It is impossible to form any idea of the government France will have when the war is over, or of the conditions under which it may be established, and therefore it is impossible for any other government to regulate its present action by any prospects associated with such an indefinite future.

This consideration alone would have been sufficient to render the mission of M. Thiers a failure. But we suspect there were other reasons why all French attempts at negotiation were sure to fail after the war had begun. We suspect that the diplomatic preparations of Prussia were as complete as her military preparations. Austria was quite aware of the peril she would incur on giving the least sign of taking sides with France. Italy was permitted to know that Prussia's success would imply the Italian occupation of Rome. Denmark was kept in a wholesome state of fear. Russia, which was the only formidable power whose friendship it was absolutely necessary for Prussia to retain, was, doubtless, made the object of special consideration, and of negotiations whose results are yet to be developed. In the presence of such diplomatic preparations as Prussia appears to have completed months ago, what prospect was there for the success of any such hysterical diplomacy as that which the special envoys of France have been engaged in?

THE PEACE ENTHUSIASTS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Those amiable enthusiasts, the members of the Universal Peace Union of America, have issued an appeal to both Prussia and France to cease fighting and make peace. Prussia is implored to be moderate in her demands upon France, and especially not to cut off from Paris, during the siege of that city, supplies of wood and water. France is counselled to submit to any terms Prussia may impose upon her, rather than lose more of her children. All nations are exhorted to abolish their standing armies; and mankind in general and womankind in particular are called upon to discountenance military training and organizations, and to pay no more taxes for war purposes.

The kindly sentiment which has dictated this protest against war no one can fail to respect. So far, too, as any particular war is commenced or waged without valid grounds, all right-minded people will join in condemning the nation, or the party in a nation, that makes itself responsible for it. The mistake of the peace enthusiasts lies in assuming that all wars are unnecessary or avoidable, and that rulers could, if they would, dispense with the instruments for carrying them on.

Take this very war between France and Prussia as an example. For years past the French have been in the habit of regarding as rightfully theirs the territory which intervened between their boundary and the Rhine, and have entertained the resolve to get possession of it as soon as possible. Prussia, on the other hand, has been well aware of the feelings and purposes of the French, and has made her preparations accordingly. Both nations firmly believed that their cause was just, and circumstances at last brought them into collision. Had France been without an army, she would have been compelled still longer to be deprived of what she looked upon as her lawful property. Had Prussia been unarmed while her adversary was armed, she would have had to suffer what she would have esteemed as spoliation. A prohibition of hostilities to both alike would have been virtually a decision in favor of Prussia and against France, which would have only perpetuated the sense of wrong in the latter, and that of triumph in the former. The event of the war, so far, has been to teach France that redress of her original wrong is impossible; but now come in the friends of peace, and counsel her to submit to a new and additional injury—the loss of territory of which she has held undisputed possession for two centuries! During our late war, when we were advised, for the sake of peace and the avoidance of further bloodshed, to consent to a dismemberment of the Union, we indignantly scorned the advice; and we cannot but admire France for acting in a similar manner now.

The fact is that there are a great many worse things in the world than physical death and suffering, and the destruction of material wealth. A people that will tamely allow itself to be wronged without resistance, does a far greater harm to itself and to the world than by engaging in war and encountering its evils. Had England abandoned her captive citizens in Abyssinia to their fate, she would have been guilty in the sight of God and man of an infamous neglect of duty. Her making war on King Theodore to release his victims was an act of national integrity for which she deserves and will ever receive the applause of the world. Yet our peace advocates, to be consistent with their principles, should have been willing to let these unhappy prrisoners perish at the hands of a savage; and not only that, but to peril in the future the lives and liberty of all who might fall into a similar danger. So, France may have been in error in striking for the Rhine boundary, or Prussia may now be mistaken in regarding an accession of territory as essential to her future safety; but so long as they both think their rights are involved, their duty to their citizens and to posterity demands that they shall yield only when compelled to yield by a force against which it is useless to contend.

If the advocates of peace really wish to carry their point, there is but one thing for them to do; and that is to aid, to the extent of their ability, in diffusing throughout the world those principles of justice which will render the employment of force in the redress of wrongs unnecessary. But so long as human nature remains what it is, soldiers and implements of war will be as universal and as indispensable as are policemen and sheriffs and courts and prisons.

THE MAID OF TOURS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The present European war might aptly be called the war of constant surprises. Not only have the French army and the French people been repeatedly surprised, in more senses than one, but we outsiders, the onlookers, in the world's great theatre, at the most stupendous tragedy of modern times, have found in almost every movement of the contending forces a fresh subject of amazement. Beginning with the unexpected collapse, in a week's campaign, of what was esteemed the finest army of the most military nation of the world, this unparalleled conflict has been a series of wonders. Here it is an Emperor, within a month of the time he had fixed to be in his enemy's capital, surrendering to that enemy, with an army large enough apparently to have held his entire empire. There it is a city defended by half a million of men, successfully beleaguered by half that number. Again, we have the spectacle of raw militia fighting like heroes, while trained troops run—of old men, women, and children taking up arms against the common foe, of peasants dying for their loyalty, and marshals and princes more than suspected of treason. Add to these the strange devices for slaughter and defense—the mitrailleuse, which literally mows down a regiment as the sickle reaps a field of corn, the electric lights which almost realize Joshua's famous mandate, the threatened Greek fire that brings us back to the downfall of Constantinople, and that other mysterious chemical agent which Parisian science is said to have prepared for its besiegers, and which will poison the very air they breathe; the inundated fields, that renew the time when the sturdy Dutch and Flemish burghers fought with fire and water the cruel energy of Alva and the chivalric heroism of Alexander of Parma; the systematic balloon service for transportation of mails and passengers; most wonderful of all, the aerial combats, which recall the Spanish cavalier's vision of Santiago's cloudy legions—looking at all these startling innovations on the rather prosaic murderousness of modern warfare, will not the history of the present strife in France read like a chapter of old romance?

Apparently but one thing was needed to set the seal and climax on this congeries of marvels. When France was in her sorest strait once before, deliverance came to her, not from any of her accomplished knights and skilful captains, but from the inspired prowess of a village maiden. And now when she bids fair to be humbled as Poictiers and Crecy and Agincourt failed to humble her, a new Jeanne d'Arc arises to help her. A young girl of Tours, a late telegram tells us, has found that on her shoulders the mantle of the Maid of Orleans has fallen. Her eloquence is said to be of the most persuasive character, and her own intense conviction and enthusiasm infect all whom she addresses. Recruits are enrolling themselves beneath her banner by hundreds, and the excitement is daily increasing. Before long we shall doubtless hear that the new Pucelle, with Bourbaki, let us say, for her Dunois, has led her army forth to break the Prussian leagues before Paris. Who knows but that she may repeat the amazing triumph of her prototype under the walls of Orleans? Von Moltke and the Prussian princes are certainly skilful soldiers, but no less so were Bedford and Salisbury, Fastolfe and Talbot, the foremost of their time. Yet their prowess and experience availed nothing against the mission of the warlike maid, and the irresistible enthusiasm of her followers. To be sure, the Maid of Tours will have to overcome other obstacles than those which confronted her predecessor. German enlightenment in the nineteenth century is a very different thing from English ignorance in the fourteenth, and the needle-gun is no respecter of "missions." But we are in that state of exhausted amazement that we are prepared to expect anything, and perhaps people would scarcely be surprised if our modern Jeanne d'Arc should eclipse the fame of the ancient one, by sending the invader whirling back across the Rhine, and then replacing His Imperial Majesty on the throne of France. Let us hope, at least, that the parallel will not be carried out by the incremation of the fair warrior.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[5 13 mwf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 24t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—50 or 100 acres, Bristol pike, above seven mile stone, and near Tacony.

Mansion House and Dwelling to let. Apply on the premises, or No. 610 LOCUST Street. 10 29 3t*

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME RESIdence, No. 254 FRANKLIN Street, opposite the Square. Apply to WM. ROSSELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT Street. 10 24 3t*

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 1819 DELANCY PLACE. Apply to C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID, No. 205 SOUTH SIXTH St. 10 25 6t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO LET—A GOOD FRONT OFFICE, AT No. 432 WALNUT street, suitable for an insurance agency, conveyancer's or attorney's office, etc., etc. Apply to
NORTH AMER. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,
11* No. 432 WALNUT Street.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13 mw

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to
8 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 10 1 3mtu2m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEmy, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmws No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross," "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz:—General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ¼ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ¼ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ¼ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
10 13 12t Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Nov. 5, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following article, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

One Fan Blower, equal to "Alden's patent," with Shaft, Countershaft, Pullies, etc., in running order complete, and to be run one week on trial before acceptance.

For further particulars and time of delivery apply to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office. A. W. RUSSELL,
10 26 Paymaster U. S. Navy.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.

The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned. HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District,
10 28 6t Dept. of the East.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-fourth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate northeast corner Thirty-eighth and Storey streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 24 mth5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fourteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Wood street, above Eleventh, in the Fourteenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 24 mth5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an addition to a Public School-house in the Ninth ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house, situate on Filbert street, above Twentieth, in the Ninth ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 24 mth 5t Secretary.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3 2p

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Osnaburgs Ticking, etc. No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, Elizabeth Williams, aged 26 years, was stabbed in the neck and side by her husband, Joseph, at their residence on St. Mary street, above Seventh. The injuries of the woman are quite serious, and it was found necessary to carry her to the Pennsylvania Hospital. She states that her husband left her at an early hour on Saturday night and did not return until 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. When he arrived home she spoke some words of condemnation of his conduct, when he became enraged, drew a knife, and inflicted the wound as stated above. Williams ran out of the house after inflicting the wounds, and has thusfar escaped capture.

—Joseph Peley, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 114 Juniper street, fell overboard on Saturday night last, at Race street wharf, and was drowned. Deceased was employed at Jessup & Moore's. The body was recovered and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

—Charles Filman and Francis Brady were arrested last evening, at Twenty-first and Filbert streets, on the charge of cutting Thomas Clark in the neck with a pen-knife. They will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

—A meeting was held last evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets, under the auspices of the Indian Hope Association. Right Rev. Bishop Stevens presided. The exercises were opened with devotional services, by Rev. Dr. Jaggers, Rector of the congregation, after which Bishop Stevens made a short address. He said that in opening this second anniversary of the association he felt that he could say nothing better of it than what its name implied, that it is the "Indians' Hope." It is very interesting, he said, to know that the first efforts to settle this country were conducted with missionary efforts among the Indians, and that the old seal of the State of Massachusetts represented an Indian from whose lips issued a scroll bearing the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us."

He introduced the Rev. Dr. Cobb, President of the association, who read the second annual report, which states that when the society was formed, a little over two years ago, it had but one feeble mission, under Rev. Samuel D. Inman, among the Santee Sioux. Moderate success had been obtained in securing funds, and a chapel, hospital, and school-house had been erected at a cost of $20,000. Civilization had gone forward as it always does in connection with Christianity, and now there are three hundred communicants, and there have been two baptisms by Mr. Inman. In June last a terrible tornado swept down the valley and destroyed the buildings. They are now fast being restored, however, and more than half the amount necessary has been secured. Addresses were made by Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Right Rev. Bishop Clarkson, of Nevada, giving accounts of the missionary work among the Indians, and the good effect of President Grant's policy in leaving Indian matters to the care of the Christian churches, and calling for liberal contributions to carry on the work.

—The corner-stone of the Church Home for children at Angora, Twenty-seventh ward, was laid on Saturday afternoon, with appropriate religious ceremonies, by Bishop Stevens.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 111⅝.

—A Universalist church in Buffalo, N. Y., was burned on Saturday night.

—Large quantities of supplies for France continue to be shipped from New York.

—Twenty-five buildings and a hundred bales of cotton were burned at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday night.

—Michael Lehman, an old citizen of Williamsport, Pa., was killed instantly by a locomotive in that city on Saturday.

—Patrick Kellser has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Massachusetts for leaving the State to engage in a prize-fight.

—The inaugural meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at the Pimlico Course, Baltimore, closed on Saturday, after having proved to be a great success.

—William H. Faton, a colored man, was cut with a razor at a disturbance in Baltimore on Saturday, and has since died from the effects of the wound.

New Jersey.

—Yesterday afternoon Jacob Hill, keeper of a hotel at Fourth and Market streets, Camden, was arrested by Constable Ayres on a charge of homicide, in the killing of his wife. It appears that about 1 o'clock in the afternoon her son, a young man, came home, and not finding his mother up, inquired of his stepfather, Mr. Hill, where she was. He said she had not got up yet. The son went to her bed-room, and found it fastened. He called her, but she made no reply. He then forced open the door and found his mother dead. Her face appeared to be considerably bruised, as if struck by something, and a finger was also injured. Believing that all was not right, he had his stepfather arrested, who was committed to await an investigation. Coroner Bender summoned a jury to investigate the matter, and after viewing the body of deceased an adjournment took place until this evening. The affair has created an intense excitement, as the parties are well known.

—The census of Camden county, just completed, gives a population of 46,960. In 1860 the population was 31,457, showing an increase of 15,403 in the last ten years. This number is divided among the wards add townships as follows:—

Districts.	1870.	1860
North ward	6715	4131
Middle ward	6687	5051
South ward	6720	5167
Waterford township	2776	1955
Winslow township	2923	1800
Stockton township	2381	1473
Haddon township	1928	....
Delaware township	1629	1602
Gloucester township	2772	2320
Centre township	1730	1305
Monroe township	1664	1417
Washington township	1568	1307
Gloucester City	8437	....
Total	46,960	31,457

This is an increase of a little more than 36 per cent. The entire number of inhabitants in the six counties comprising the First Congressional district is 149,972. In 1860 it was 116,880, being an increase of 33,092, divided amoung the counties as follows: — Atlantic, 14,054; Cape May, 8524; Cumberland, 34,905; Camden, 46,960; Gloucester, 21,563; Salem, 23,966. In 1860 the figures stood as follows:—Atlantic, 11,786; Cape May, 7130; Cumberland, 22,605; Camden, 34,457; Gloucester, 18,444; Salem, 29,458.

THE CABINET.

Secretary Cox's Resignation—The Official Documents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—General Cox, in leaving office, thinks it his duty to yield to the very general demand for the following correspondence, and has, therefore, furnished a copy for publication:—

STATEN ISLAND, Oct. 3, 1870.—My Dear Sir: When Congress adjourned in the summer I was credibly informed that a somewhat systematic effort would be made before their assembling in the winter to force a change in the policy we have pursued in the Interior Department. The removal of the Indian service from the sphere of ordinary political patronage has been peculiarly distasteful to many influential men in both houses, and in order to enable you to carry your purposes out successfully I am satisfied that you ought not to be embarrassed by any other causes of irritation in the same department. My views of the necessity of reform in the civil service have brought me more or less into collision with the plans of some of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to oppose some of their motives of action through the department.

I have no doubt whatever that public sentiment will, sooner or later, sustain the efforts to accomplish what I regard as needed reforms, but I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve opposition which it may not be for the interest of the administration to provoke, and as my personal tendency is to be rather more than less persistent in the course to which I am committed, I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine my successor. The annual report of the department will be made at an early day, and for this, and other reasons, I believe the interval prior to the adjourned session of Congress the fittest for such change.

I trust you will permit me to add that as the original acceptance of the position was an interference with plans for life, formed, as I think, with prudence, to return to my private business, far from being an inconvenience or a disappointment, will only be carrying out what I have most desired to do as soon as it could be done without embarrassment to you or a sacrifice of public duty.

Indications that you might be already troubled by suggestions on the subject have induced me to write at once, without waiting to return to Washington. With sincere assurances of my strong desire for the complete success of your administration, I remain yours. J. D. COX.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1870.—Your letter of October 3, tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Interior, is just received. As suggested by you, it will be accepted, to take effect upon the completion of the annual report of the department, now being prepared to accompany my message to Congress. In parting company permit me to say that I highly appreciate the ability you have shown in the discharge of the duties of your office. I hope your relations in the new sphere you have pointed out for yourself may prove as pleasant as our relations have been in the past to me, and that you may fully realize your brightest expectations. Yours,

U. S. GRANT.

Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior.

THANKSGIVING.

Official Proclamation by Governor Geary.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 29.—Governor Geary today issued the following proclamation:—

In continuance of an honored State and national custom, and in devout acknowledgment of human dependence upon Almighty favor, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise, being the same day, and for the same ends and uses, set forth by his Excellency the President of the United States in his proclamation of the twenty-first instant.

Pennsylvania, unsurpassed in blessings, should not be surpassed by any in acknowledging her gratitude to God. Let us, then, as citizens of the Commonwealth, abstain, as far as possible, from our usual avocations on that day, and assemble at our respective places of worship, and let us there, and in the festivities of our assembled families at our cherished homes, rejoice in the goodness of God, and render thanks to Him for His loving kindness and His abundant mercy toward us. Let our thanksgiving and praise find expression in dedicating the day to deeds of benevolence and charity, and in ministering to and alleviating the wants of the poor, the needy, and the suffering, so that all may "rejoice and be exceeding glad." "To do good and to communicate forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

Let us invoke Divine favor upon our beloved State and nation, and pray that all who are called to administer their governments may be actuated by the "spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge, and the fear of the Lord."

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fifth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

EFFECTS OF THE SURRENDER OF METZ—PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT—BAZAINE DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR — DESPATCHES FROM KING WILLIAM.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Orleanist peace party counts as its leaders M. M. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot, Lefevre, Portales and Montpeyroux. Their new organ is to be called the *Constituante*.

The balloon post has ceased for more than a week.

In consequence of the calamity which befell the Captain, the Admiralty has detained in port the new turret ships Cerebus and Magdala. The channel squadron is expected home before Christmas.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Thiers has declined the Prussian safe conduct to Paris, because it requires him to go by way of Versailles.

The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refuse to parole the officers because of General Ducrot's evasion of his obligations. It said that 40,000,000 francs and 3000 guns fall into the hands of the Germans by this capitulation.

A balloon which left Paris on October 27, fell within the Prussian lines near Metz, but the messenger succeeded in burning the mails and escaped into Belgium

It is estimated that up to this time the Prussians have taken 320,000 prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—[Special to New York Herald.]—A correspondent telegraphs from Saarbruck, October 29, at 8 A. M.: I have hastened to this point through a terrible storm, which has swept down trees and telegraph poles, and swelled and overflowed the rivers. The surrender of Bazaine took nobody by surprise; it was certain ever since the departure of General Boyer. For several preceding days the French pickets were drawn in and the firing entirely ceased. The Germans advanced close to the French lines and talked in a friendly manner with the enemy, and occasionally gave the poor emaciated fellows a portion of their rations.

A week ago it was understood that food in the fortress was so nearly exhausted that the men were put on the shortest possible rations, and this, added to the unfavorable weather and the rapid increase of sickness, rendered the army desperate. A large delegation of men went to Bazaine. They were not insubordinate, but desired to be led out to assault *en masse*, stating that they preferred to die on the field rather than by starvation. Bazaine spoke to them kindly, and declared he was ready to die with them anywhere. He represented the hopelessness of doing anything in their present weakened condition, being almost destitute of horses, even if they cut through the lines.

He stated to them that terms for an honorable capitulation were being considered, and he hoped soon to relieve his brave men from their terrible situation. This quieted the army, but the rules were so relaxed that several bodies went over to the German lines without opposition. They did not mean to be disloyal, but hoped to save themselves from starvation and to enable those remaining to subsist a few days longer.

On Tuesday it became known that a capitulation was about to take place. After preliminary messages, General Changarnier, on the part of Bazaine, and Major Von Stieble, on the part of Prince Frederick Charles, met to arrange the surrender, the terms of which had been agreed upon by King William. Almost simultaneously preparations were made for an immediate march by a large portion of the investing army and the sending of supplies to the capitulating forces. This was necessary to prevent the horrors of actual starvation.

As soon as the terms were finally signed, at the Prince's headquarters, there was a great rush of applicants for permission to enter Metz, but all were positively refused. I had an opportunity, however, of entering Bazaine's lines and conversing freely with many of the officers and men. One thing I marked was certain, the general feeling against the present provisional government, and many were severe against the Emperor, but equally against his successors. The same complaint was made that Bazaine did not mass his men at an early stage of the seige and cut his way out at any cost, but Bazaine is generally very popular with his army. I gather from officers a terrible account of the sufferings experienced by the army garrison and people. For many days only four ounces of bread were served to each man, and even this many thousands failed to get. Horse flesh, in small quantities, was distributed, and this was then the only food.

It is believed that the sickly, emaciated condition of the horses occasioned much sickness among the troops. One informant who had been in the town the day before declared that the women and children were dying in fearful numbers from actual starvation. The large army of sick and wounded was not only without food but shelter; dead horses and remnants, which formed a great nuisance, were in many cases burned to prevent infection. Seeing the emaciated condition of the men who were classified as healthy, it is only wonderful that the place held out so long.

The capitulation puts a very large amount of ammunition, as well as valuable arms in possession of the Germans, and renders further resistance on the part of France utterly hopeless. A report prevails that the army will not be sent to Germany for a few days, and this has created an impression that peace is expected, and intended to be accomplished through the agency of Bazaine, and perhaps the Imperial regency. The possession of the fort will be given to day.

Large requisitions have been made on the surrounding country for rations for the prisoners, and provisions have already been forwarded from Belgium. Marshal Le Boeuf is a prisoner, and refuses his parole. The health of the German army is tolerably good. Application has been made to Belgium to allow the transport of prisoners, provided it is found necessary to send them to Germany. It is stated that Bazaine is going to Wilhelmshohe with Changarnier after a visit to Versailles. From the condition of his army it is certain that Bazaine could not have held out three days longer.

The States of Germany, northern and southern, are said to have agreed to make King William Emperor.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—[Special to the New York World.]—It is stated at Mars la Haut, on the authority of a staff officer of General Picard, of the Imperial Guard, who claims to have escaped through the Prussian lines on the day of the surrender of Metz, that on the day preceding (Wednesday) there took place the most awful scene ever witnessed in modern warfare.

At 2 P. M. a compact mass of unarmed people of Metz swarmed through the western gates of the city into the plain. They were of all ages and ranks and of both sexes, and numbered nearly 10,000 persons. At their head marched a man and woman, the latter carrying a white, and in the rear were hundreds of children, all carrying little white flags, and behind them moved a strong body of French troops pressing them forward into the plain. It is stated that these unhappy people were expelled because there was not food for them, and that they were thus moving forth solely to seek means of saving themselves from death within the walls. As they approached the German lines a Prussian orderly ordered the outpost to fire on the mass. The people advanced still, and when they came within range the Prussians fired on them. Still the people moved on, the man and woman in the front with the white flag moving more rapidly.

The man suddenly fell, struck by a bullet, but the woman, waving the flag, continued to advance, the children meanwhile screaming more piteously. The fire of the Prussians was kept up deliberately and steadily as if upon an armed column, and the woman fell with her flag. The crowd then wavered for a moment, and then turned and fled in the most horrible disorder, struggling, falling, and dying, and the Prussian fire constantly growing hotter. The French troops advancing to the front closed around the helpless mass of flying citizens, and a terrible fusilade began on both sides, and the spectacle became devilish in its horror. The road was strewn with the bodies of women and children. The forts of Le Villeux and Les Bottes poured shells upon the Prussians until the last fugitive had disappeared and the French troops slowly fell back, the motley crowd hurrying in all directions, around the city walls and the different gates. They trooped from all sides through the streets, and flung themselves down, children carrying bundles, and mothers frantic with the loss of their children. In the grand place all night long they lay on the pavements in dumb despair, to await the doom of famine since averted by the capitulation.

The World correspondent forwards this story, received from his agent, sent to Mars la Haut, with the protest against accepting it as probably true, and expressly to illustrate the efforts making to explain the surrender of Bazaine.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent at Metz to-day telegraphs about two columns, as follows:

My telegram of October 26 left the capitulation unfinished. On the evening before the German chief of staff had left Frascati very much discouraged and scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared intractable and obstinate. Nevertheless, I know from private sources that Metz could not hold out, and accordingly told you to expect a capitulation surely.

At noon Bazaine sen Prince Frederick Charles an autograph letter, asking another conference, and accordingly the Germans sent Gen. Steckle, chief of staff of the Second army, and Count Wurtensleber, chief of staff of the First army, to Frascati once more. The interview lasted three hours in the afternoon. It was stormy at first on the part of the French commissioners, but resulted in their conversion to the main points of the German terms. The first difficulty was concerning the officers keeping their side arms, on which Bazaine insisted. The point was finally referred to the King, and conceded by him in a dispatch received at 2 A. M. on the 27th.

By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning and lasted until 8 P. M., when the capitulation was signed for the absolute rendition of Metz and all its fortifications, armaments, stores and munitions, and for the surrender, as in the Sedan conditions, of all the garrison and all of Bazaine's army, comprising three marshals of France, 66 generals, 6000 officers and 173,000 troops. The Germans are astounded at the result. An army and fortress capitulating to an investing army larger than itself by only a small fraction.

When the rendition became known, the people were furious. The National Guard refused to lay down their arms, and on the afternoon of the 28th, a dragoon captain appeared at the head of a body of troops, who swore they would sooner die than yield.

Albert Collignon, editor of the ultra democratic siege daily, the *Journal de Metz*, rode about on a white horse, firing a pistol, and exhorting them to rally and seek victory or death, to escape the impending shame. He was followed by a lady singing the Marseillaise, which produced great excitement.

The doors of the cathedral were burst open, and the tocsin and death bell rung nearly all night. When a general officer appeared to pacify them, three pistol shots were received by him, but finally by the aid of two line regiments he quietly dispersed the mob, but all night sounds of grief, indignation and terror continued.

Respectable women ran about the streets, tearing their hair and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, seeking their friends, and asking wildly what will become of our children. Soldiers, drunk and sober, tumbled hither and thither in irregular groups, with their caps off and their sabres broken, sobbing and weeping like children, and crying "There is no longer a France."

At four P. M. yesterday Bazaine passed through Ars, on his way to Wilhelmshohe, in a closed carriage marked with his name, and escorted by several of his staff on horses. The women of the village had heard of his coming, and awaiting him saluted him with exclamations of "traitor," "coward," "poltroon," "faineant," "voleur," and "brigand." "Where are our husbands whom you have betrayed?" "give us back our children whom you have sold." They attacked the carriage, broke the windows, and would have murdered the marshal but for the intervention of the Prussian soldiers.

Since the time of the investment, Bazaine has never been in the camp except on extraordinary occasions. Never at all in the ambulances, which are poorly constructed in numerous railroad cars, in the Place Royale, and equally seldom has he been seen in the city. The civil power had to find him at the Barre St. Martin.

He would not appear at the Maire once, and he rarely said a word to encourage the troops. Canrobert sometimes cheered their patience a little, and then they would cry *vive* Canrobert and *a bas* Bazaine. Towards the last he dared not, for fear of assassination, show himself to his own men.

TOURS, Oct. 29.—The journals here express great satisfaction with the decree lately issued whereby all offences against the press law are hereafter to be tried by jury.

Prince Polignac, who served as a brigadier in the confederate army, has received an appointment to an important command in the army of Garibaldi, and departs for the east at once.

The journals announce that General Cambriel has been compelled to relinquish his command in the army of the east because of the reopening of a wound he received at Sedan.

The telegraph wires having been cut maliciously near Orleans, the Prussians have exacted an additional tax on the town by way of punishment. In nearly all the departments now held by the Prussians, influential citizens are compelled to ride on locomotives. The Prussians have adopted this course, which they say is the only way to prevent the tearing up of the tracks by French noncombatants. A large number of Prussian prisoners were brought here to-day.

Owing to rumors of Bazaine's capitulation, Gambetta has issued a circular to the prefects, saying, "I have received from all sides grave reports, the veracity of which I cannot establish officially. It is said that Metz has capitulated. If so, it is well that you should have the opinion of the government on the matter. Such an event could but be the result of a crime, the authors of which should be outlawed. Be convinced that whatever may arise nothing can abate our courage, and that in the era of rascally capitulations there exists one thing which neither can nor will capitulate, and that is the French Republic."

TOURS, Oct. 30.—A profound impression was produced here by the news of Bazaine's capitulation. The majority deem it a political move, and express intense indignation. The Army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prussian forces, and much was expected from it toward the deliverance of Paris. The surrender of Metz checks its efforts.

The *Constitutionnel* makes a strong appeal to Gambetta as a person capable of meeting the present exigency, and asks him to consent to an armistice, and order immediate elections for the Constituent Assembly.

Several dispatches have been received announcing French successes in different parts of the country.

A government council was held last night, lasting until a late hour, and the following proclamation was issued to-day:

"The French Republic—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Proclamation to the French people.

"Frenchmen. Raise your spirits and resolution to the fearful height of the perils which have broken upon the country. It still depends on us to mount above misfortune, and show the world how great a people may be who are resolved not to perish, and courage increases in the midst of calamity.

"Metz has captulated. A general, upon whom France counted, has just taken away (*Vient d'entetere*), from the country in its danger more than 100,000 of its defenders. Marshal Bazaine has betrayed us. He has made himself the agent of the man of Sedan and an accomplice of the invader, and regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered, without making the least effort, one hundred and twenty thousand fighting men, twenty thousand wounded, guns, cannon, colors, and the strongest citadel of France, Metz—virgin but for him—to the contamination of the foreigner. Such a crime is above even the punishment of justice. Meanwhile, Frenchmen, measure the depths of the abyss into which the empire has precipitated you.

"For twenty years France submitted to this corrupting power, which extinguishes in her the springs of greatness and of life. The army of France, stripped of its national character, became, without knowing it, an instrument of tyranny and of servitude, and is swallowed up in spite of her soldiers by the treason of her chiefs. In the disasters of the country, in less than two months, 250,000 men have been delivered over to the enemy, the sinister sequel to the military *coup de main* of December.

"It is for us to reassert ourselves, and under the aegis of the republic, which we have determined not to allow to capitulate, within or without, to seek in the extremity of our misfortune the renovation of our political and social morality and manhood. However tried by disaster, let us be found neither panic-stricken nor hesitating; let it be seen that we are ready for the last sacrifices, and in the face of enemies whom everything favors, let us swear never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet.

"Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French revolution. Our cause is that of justice and of right. Europe sees it. Europe feels it. In the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes spontaneously receiving from us neither invitation nor encouragement, she is moved, and she begins to act. No illusion is now left. Let us no longer languish or grow weak and let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain honor, independence and integrity; all that makes a country proud and free. Long live the Republic, one and indivisible! Signed, Cremieux, Glaiz Bezoin, Gambetta.

This proclamation, placarded about the streets, attracted crowds of readers and creates great excitement. Groups of people are discussing it, and the treachery of Bazaine is denounced, and bitter imprecations are uttered against the Bonapartists. An envoy from Bazaine, who left Metz last Sunday, arrived here to-day, and expresses the utmost astonishment at the capitulation, but says that provisions were short and no salt was to be had.

TOURS, Oct. 29, evening.—There was great excitement here to-day owing to the report that Metz had fallen and Bazaine capitulated. The first rumors last night were refused credit, but now it is known to be true, and the people are wild and dangerous. There is a division of sentiment on the news. The government loudly denounces the army as traitors to their country, and openly threats as the leaders with a drumhead court martial should they come to Tours, and declares the surrender to be a plot of the Empire to regain possession of power.

Cooler persons condemn the assaults on the loyalty of the army, and believe Bazaine fought nobly and only yielded to starvation. Many openly talk of peace and express the belief that the government is more eager to retain power than to save a country from further horrors. There has been more insubordination among the military. The government is determined to punish disobedience to the utmost, if they possess the power. The removal of the seat of the departments is probable.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The news of the capitulation of Metz was communicated to Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe yesterday. The ex-Emperor's household is in great suspense and consternation.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* of to-day says the last summons to surrender has been forwarded to the military authorities inside of the Paris fortifications, and the bombardment of the city will begin early next week.

The Pomeranian division heretofore before Metz has gone to the siege of Paris.

Trochu has written to King William in behalf of General Ducrot.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The King telegraphs as follows to the Queen:

VERSAILLES, Oct. 29.—The defeat of two hostile armies which recently marched against us warrants me in conferring on our two commanders, Feitz and Fred. Charles, the batons of field marshal, the first instances of such appointments in our family history. WILLIAM

VERSAILLES, Oct. 29.—French volunteers, calling themselves "Wild Boars of Ardennes," are tearing up the railroad tracks and otherwise interfering with the German communications. They have thrown off three trains filled with lancers, and many soldiers were killed and wounded.

Some Wurtumburg troops had an encounter Thursday with a body of Nationals and Mobiles at Monteran, and the latter were defeated.

Moltke, on his seventieth birthday, received from the King the title of Count.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29.—General Burnside and Sheridan and other distinguished Americans arrived here to-day.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29.—[Special to the New York Times.]—The capitulation of Metz has thrown the Bonapartists into despair. This city is the grand centre of their schemes, and the dinners at the Countess Walewski's are regular agencies of political intrigue. Pietrie, Conti, President Devienne, Mesdames Bazaine and Canrobert, Princess Metternich and the Princess Mathilde are all here. The latter has taken a splendid hotel, at a rent of $50,000.

The Brussels newspapers denounce the proceedings of this coterie. I saw General Sheridan here yesterday. He maintains a rigid reserve as to the war, and says the time has not yet come for him to speak. He states that the views and opinions already published as coming from him are wholly unauthorized. He has never written a line about the war, except confidentially. He leaves this week for Italy, and perhaps Constantinople

VERSEILLES, Oct. 29.

The King of Prussia, having heretofore admitted the right of Spain to choose her own sovereign, holds to that admission. Germany declines to imitate the example of France, by interfering with Spain, and is ready to acknowledge any act of the Spanish people regarding its future sovereign.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6 29 | MOON SETS..... 11 46
SUN SETS..... 4 58 | HIGH WATER..... 7 50

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept.	17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept.	27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept.	27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	8
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	11
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	12
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	12
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct.	14
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v. H.	Oct.	17
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	17

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov.	1
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	1
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	2
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	2
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	2
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	3
C of Washtn	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	5
England	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	5
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	5
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	9
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov.	12
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	12
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov.	15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov.	26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov.	1
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov.	5
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov.	5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov.	12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Empire, Holmes, Charleston, Souder & Adams.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Althea, Smith, Ponce, P. R., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Tarry Not, Knowles, Boston, Chas. Mershon.
Schr Susan, Sherman, Georgetown, D.C., do.
Schr Mary and Eveline, Mott, New York, D. Cooper.
Schr Argo, Taylor, Norfolk, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Empire, Holmes, from Charleston via Wilmington, N. C., where she put in to repair rudder-post, with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Lucy W. Snow, Hall, 6 days from Providence, in ballast to Chas. Mershon.
Schr Ettie, Woolford, 6 days from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Clara, Mulford, from Danversport, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Clara, Goohegan, from Suffolk, with railroad ties.
Schr Charles E. Smith, Smith, from Boston.
Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, do.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, do.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, do.
Schr Wm. Wallace, Seull, do.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, do.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, do.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, do.
Schr C. G. Morris, Smith, do.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Sanders, do.
Schr Sarah Watson, Lewis, do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, do.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, do.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, from Lynn.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Fall River.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, from Norwich.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Danversport.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, from Providence.
Schr C. W. May, May, do.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Smith, do.
Schr Anna May, May, do.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, do.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Corson, do.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Saunders, do.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Wareham.
Schr George Nevinger, Smith, from Gloucester.
Schr L. K. Cogswell, Sweet, from New York.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Span. bark Constancia, Arrecoochea, 24 days from Havana, in ballast to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.
Brig Perses Hinckley, Foster, from Portland.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 29.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
A. V. Joslin, with iron, for Bordentown.
Nightingale, with old rails, for Baltimore.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
J. A. Covill, S. H. Doherty, W. H. Harned, A. G. C. Kirkpatrick, General Foote, N. W. Finch, M. F. Hannigan, and Bella McWilliams, all with coal, for New York.
Charles French, with coal, for Philadelphia. L.S.C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 30.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Louisa, with lumber to Malone & Son.
Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
F. W. Levan, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
C. M. Blanchard, with lumber to E. P. Moore.
R. F. Hartman, with lumber to Trump & Son.
Young Charles, with lumber, for New York.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 29—10 A. M.—The pilot-boat Cope reports the brig J. Bickmore passed in on Thursday night, and the ship Record went to sea last night.
The Howard reports went to sea this morning ship Athenais, bark Thor, and steamer Louisa from City Point, Va., for New York.
In harbor, a brig unknown; schr Charles McCarthy, 5 schooners, and steamer America.
Wind N. N. W. Thermometer, 60.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Stanhope, Morris, for Philadelphia, remained at Calcutta 10th ult., loading.
Ship City of Kingston, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 14th inst.
Ship Margaret Evans, Smiley, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 13th inst.
Ship Staddacona, Cassidy, hence via St. John, N. B., was off Londonderry 15th inst.
Br steamer Magdala, Davidson, from Shanghae for New York, passed through Suez Canal 9th inst.
Br. steamer Holland, Thomas, from New York 15th, at Queenstown 28th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.
Br. steamer England, Webster, for New York, sld from Liverpool 14th inst., and passed Roches Point 15th.
Br. steamer Iowa, Ovenstone, sailed from Glasgow 13th and Greenock same day for New York.
Br. steamers Italy, Crace, and Brazilian, Kier, for Liverpool, cleared at New York 19th inst.
Br. steamer Calabria, McMicken, from New York 20th inst. for Liverpool, was passed 24th, lat. 48 18, long. 48 29.
Fr. steamer Pereire, Lemaire, for Havre, etc., cleared at New York 29th inst.
N. G. steamer Hansa, Brickenstein, for Bremen, cleared at New York 29th inst.
Steamer Palmyra, Browne, from Liverpool via Queenstown and Boston, at New York yesterday.
Steamers Wisconsin, Siberia, and Calabria, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 29th inst.
Steamer Centipede, Willetts, for Philadelphia, sld from Newburyport 28th inst.
Steamer Salvor, Mershon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 27th inst.
Nor. bark Vasa, Ericksen, hence, at Falmouth 13th inst., and sailed for Stettin.
Nor. bark Hanna, Ericksen, hence, at Lansdorf 9th inst.
Bark Henry, Blair, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Bark Lulu, Merrill, from Montevideo 22d August for Philadelphia, at Charleston yesterday, disabled.
Bark Elgin, Bailey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 14th inst.
Bark Eliza Avellna, Dowley, hence for Stettin, sailed from Falmouth 13th inst.
Bark Howard, Shaw, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, cleared at Helvoet 12th inst.
Br. brig Camilla Morgan, hence, at Gibraltar 3d inst., and cleared 6th for Naples.
Brig John Sherwood, Perry, hence, at Hamburg 12th inst.
Brig Tangier, Rose, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 26th inst.
Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, hence, at Boston 28th instant.
Br. schr Iris, Buckhard, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 27th inst.
Schr Osseo, Graham, hence, at St. John, N. B., 28th inst.
Schr Harry C. Sheppard, Clark, hence, at Charleston yesterday via Wilmington, Del.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Portland 28th inst.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th inst.
Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, hence, at Somerset 27th inst.
Schr M. R. G., Ewart, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 27th inst., and sailed again next day.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Bowen, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 28th inst.
Schr J. W. Hine, Lane, hence, at New Haven 27th instant.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, Elizabeth Williams, aged 26 years, was stabbed in the neck and side by her husband, Joseph, at their residence on St. Mary street, above Seventh. The injuries of the woman are quite serious, and it was found necessary to carry her to the Pennsylvania Hospital. She states that her husband left her at an early hour on Saturday night and did not return until 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. When he arrived home she spoke some words of condemnation of his conduct, when he became enraged, drew a knife, and inflicted the wound as stated above. Williams ran out of the house after inflicting the wounds, and has thusfar escaped capture.

—Joseph Peley, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 114 Juniper street, fell overboard on Saturday night last, at Race street wharf, and was drowned. Deceased was employed at Jessup & Moore's. The body was recovered and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

—Charles Filman and Francis Brady were arrested last evening, at Twenty-first and Filbert streets, on the charge of cutting Thomas Clark in the neck with a pen-knife. They will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

—A meeting was held last evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets, under the auspices of the Indian Hope Association. Right Rev. Bishop Stevens presided. The exercises were opened with devotional services, by Rev. Dr. Jaggers, Rector of the congregation, after which Bishop Stevens made a short address. He said that in opening this second anniversary of the association he felt that he could say nothing better of it than what its name implied, that it is the "Indians' Hope." It is very interesting, he said, to know that the first efforts to settle this country were conducted with missionary efforts among the Indians, and that the old seal of the State of Massachusetts represented an Indian from whose lips issued a scroll bearing the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us."

He introduced the Rev. Dr. Cobb, President of the association, who read the second annual report, which states that when the society was formed, a little over two years ago, it had but one feeble mission, under Rev. Samuel D. Inman, among the Santee Sioux. Moderate success had been obtained in securing funds, and a chapel, hospital, and school-house had been erected at a cost of $20,000. Civilization had gone forward as it always does in connection with Christianity, and now there are three hundred communicants, and there have been two baptisms by Mr. Inman. In June last a terrible tornado swept down the valley and destroyed the buildings. They are now fast being restored, however, and more than half the amount necessary has been secured. Addresses were made by Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Right Rev. Bishop Clarkson, of Nevada, giving accounts of the missionary work among the Indians, and the good effect of President Grant's policy in leaving Indian matters to the care of the Christian churches, and calling for liberal contributions to carry on the work.

—The corner-stone of the Church Home for children at Angora, Twenty-seventh ward, was laid on Saturday afternoon, with appropriate religious ceremonies, by Bishop Stevens.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 111⅞.

—A Universalist church in Buffalo, N. Y., was burned on Saturday night.

—Large quantities of supplies for France continue to be shipped from New York.

—Twenty-five buildings and a hundred bales of cotton were burned at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday night.

—Michael Lehman, an old citizen of Williamsport, Pa., was killed instantly by a locomotive in that city on Saturday.

—Patrick Kellser has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Massachusetts for leaving the State to engage in a prize-fight.

—The inaugural meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at the Pimlico Course, Baltimore, closed on Saturday, after having proved to be a great success.

—William H. Faton, a colored man, was cut with a razor at a disturbance in Baltimore on Saturday, and has since died from the effects of the wound.

New Jersey.

—Yesterday afternoon Jacob Hill, keeper of a hotel at Fourth and Market streets, Camden, was arrested by Constable Ayres on a charge of homicide, in the killing of his wife. It appears that about 1 o'clock in the afternoon her son, a young man, came home, and not finding his mother up, inquired of his stepfather, Mr. Hill, where she was. He said she had not got up yet. The son went to her bed-room, and found it fastened. He called her, but she made no reply. He then forced open the door and found his mother dead. Her face appeared to be considerably bruised, as if struck by something, and a finger was also injured. Believing that all was not right, he had his stepfather arrested, who was committed to await an investigation. Coroner Bender summoned a jury to investigate the matter, and after viewing the body of deceased an adjournment took place until this evening. The affair has created an intense excitement, as the parties are well known.

—The census of Camden county, just completed, gives a population of 46,960. In 1860 the population was 31,457, showing an increase of 15,403 in the last ten years. This number is divided among the wards add townships as follows:—

Districts.	1870.	1860
North ward	6715	4131
Middle ward	6687	5051
South ward	6720	5167
Waterford township	2776	1955
Winslow township	2923	1800
Stockton township	2381	1473
Haddon township	1928	....
Delaware township	1629	1602
Gloucester township	2772	2320
Centre township	1720	1305
Monroe township	1664	1417
Washington township	1568	1307
Gloucester City	8437	....
Total	46,960	31,457

This is an increase of a little more than 36 per cent. The entire number of inhabitants in the six counties comprising the First Congressional district is 149,972. In 1860 it was 116,880, being an increase of 33,092, divided amoung the counties as follows: — Atlantic, 14,054; Cape May, 8524; Cumberland, 34,905; Camden, 46,960; Gloucester, 21,563; Salem, 23,966. In 1860 the figures stood as follows:—Atlantic, 11,786; Cape May, 7130; Cumberland, 22,605; Camden, 34,457; Gloucester, 18,444; Salem, 22,458.

THE CABINET.

Secretary Cox's Resignation—The Official Documents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—General Cox, in leaving office, thinks it his duty to yield to the very general demand for the following correspondence, and has, therefore, furnished a copy for publication:—

STATEN ISLAND, Oct. 3, 1870.—My Dear Sir: When Congress adjourned in the summer I was credibly informed that a somewhat systematic effort would be made before their assembling in the winter to force a change in the policy we have pursued in the Interior Department. The removal of the Indian service from the sphere of ordinary political patronage has been peculiarly distasteful to many influential men in both houses, and in order to enable you to carry your purposes out successfully I am satisfied that you ought not to be embarrassed by any other causes of irritation in the same department. My views of the necessity of reform in the civil service have brought me more or less into collision with the plans of some of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to oppose some of their motives of action through the department.

I have no doubt whatever that public sentiment will, sooner or later, sustain the efforts to accomplish what I regard as needed reforms, but I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve opposition which it may not be for the interest of the administration to provoke, and as my personal tendency is to be rather more than less persistent in the course to which I am committed, I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine my successor. The annual report of the department will be made at an early day, and for this, and other reasons, I believe the interval prior to the adjourned session of Congress the fittest for such change.

I trust you will permit me to add that as the original acceptance of the position was an interference with plans for life, formed, as I think, with prudence, to return to my private business, far from being an inconvenience or a disappointment, will only be carrying out what I have most desired to do as soon as it could be done without embarrassment to you or a sacrifice of public duty.

Indications that you might be already troubled by suggestions on the subject have induced me to write at once, without waiting to return to Washington. With sincere assurances of my strong desire for the complete success of your administration, I remain yours. J. D. COX.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1870.—Your letter of October 3, tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Interior, is just received. As suggested by you, it will be accepted, to take effect upon the completion of the annual report of the department, now being prepared to accompany my message to Congress. In parting company permit me to say that I highly appreciate the ability you have shown in the discharge of the duties of your office. I hope your relations in the new sphere you have pointed out for yourself may prove as pleasant as our relations have been in the past to me, and that you may fully realize your brightest expectations. Yours,

U. S. GRANT.

Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior.

THANKSGIVING.

Official Proclamation by Governor Geary.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 29.—Governor Geary today issued the following proclamation:—

In continuance of an honored State and national custom, and in devout acknowledgment of human dependence upon Almighty favor, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise, being the same day, and for the same ends and uses, set forth by his Excellency the President of the United States in his proclamation of the twenty-first instant.

Pennsylvania, unsurpassed in blessings, should not be surpassed by any in acknowledging her gratitude to God. Let us, then, as citizens of the Commonwealth, abstain, as far as possible, from our usual avocations on that day, and assemble at our respective places of worship, and let us there, and in the festivities of our assembled families at our cherished homes, rejoice in the goodness of God, and render thanks to Him for His loving kindness and His abundant mercy toward us. Let our thanksgiving and praise find expression in dedicating the day to deeds of benevolence and charity, and in ministering to and alleviating the wants of the poor, the needy, and the suffering, so that all may "rejoice and be exceeding glad." "To do good and to communicate forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

Let us invoke Divine favor upon our beloved State and nation, and pray that all who are called to administer their governments may be actuated by the "spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge, and the fear of the Lord."

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fifth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

EFFECTS OF THE SURRENDER OF METZ—PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT—BAZAINE DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR — DESPATCHES FROM KING WILLIAM.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Orleanist peace party counts as its leaders M. M. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot, Lefevre, Portales and Montpeyroux. Their new organ is to be called the *Constituante*.

The balloon post has ceased for more than a week.

In consequence of the calamity which befell the Captain, the Admiralty has detained in port the new turret ships Cerebus and Magdala. The channel squadron is expected home before Christmas.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Thiers has declined the Prussian safe conduct to Paris, because it requires him to go by way of Versailles.

The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refuse to parole the officers because of General Ducrot's evasion of his obligations. It said that 40,000,000 francs and 3300 guns fall into the hands of the Germans by this capitulation.

A balloon which left Paris on October 27, fell within the Prussian lines near Metz, but the messenger succeeded in burning the mails and escaped into Belgium

It is estimated that up to this time the Prussians have taken 320,000 prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 29 —[Special to New York Herald.]—A correspondent telegraphs from Saarbruck, October 29, at 8 A. M.: I have hastened to this point through a terrible storm, which has swept down trees and telegraph poles, and swelled and overflowed the rivers. The surrender of Bazaine took nobody by surprise; it was certain ever since the departure of General Boyer. For several preceding days the French pickets were drawn in and the firing entirely ceased. The Germans advanced close to the French lines and talked in a friendly manner with the enemy, and occasionally gave the poor emaciated fellows a portion of their rations.

A week ago it was understood that food in the fortress was so nearly exhausted that the men were put on the shortest possible rations, and this, added to the unfavorable weather and the rapid increase of sickness, rendered the army desperate. A large delegation of men went to Bazaine. They were not insubordinate, but desired to be led out to assault *en masse*, stating that they preferred to die on the field rather than by starvation. Bazaine spoke to them kindly, and declared he was ready to die with them anywhere. He represented the hopelessness of doing anything in their present weakened condition, being almost destitute of horses, even if they cut through the lines.

He stated to them that terms for an honorable capitulation were being considered, and he hoped soon to relieve his brave men from their terrible situation. This quieted the army, but the rules were so relaxed that several bodies went over to the German lines without opposition. They did not mean to be disloyal, but hoped to save themselves from starvation and to enable those remaining to subsist a few days longer.

On Tuesday it became known that a capitulation was about to take place. After preliminary messages, General Changarnier, on the part of Bazaine, and Major Von Stiehle, on the part of Prince Frederick Charles, met to arrange the surrender, the terms of which had been agreed upon by King William. Almost simultaneously preparations were made for an immediate march by a large portion of the investing army and the sending of supplies to the capitulating forces. This was necessary to prevent the horrors of actual starvation.

As soon as the terms were finally signed, at the Prince's headquarters, there was a great rush of applicants for permission to enter Metz, but all were positively refused. I had an opportunity, however, of entering Bazaine's lines and conversing freely with many of the officers and men. One thing I marked was certain, the general feeling against the present provisional government, and many were severe against the Emperor, but equally against his successors. The same complaint was made that Bazaine did not mass his men at an early stage of the seige and cut his way out at any cost, but Bazaine is generally very popular with his army. I gather from officers a terrible account of the sufferings experienced by the army garrison and people. For many days only four ounces of bread were served to each man, and even this many thousands failed to get. Horse flesh, in small quantities, was distributed, and this was then the only food.

It is believed that the sickly, emaciated condition of the horses occasioned much sickness among the troops. One informant who had been in the town the day before declared that the women and children were dying in fearful numbers from actual starvation. The large army of sick and wounded was not only without food but shelter; dead horses and remnants, which formed a great nuisance, were in many cases burned to prevent infection. Seeing the emaciated condition of the men who were classified as healthy, it is only wonderful that the place held out so long.

The capitulation puts a very large amount of ammunition, as well as valuable arms in possession of the Germans, and renders further resistance on the part of France utterly hopeless. A report prevails that the army will not be sent to Germany for a few days, and this has created an impression that peace is expected, and intended to be accomplished through the agency of Bazaine, and perhaps the Imperial regency. The possession of the fort will be given to day.

Large requisitions have been made on the surrounding country for rations for the prisoners, and provisions have already been forwarded from Belgium. Marshal Le Boeuf is a prisoner, and refuses his parole. The health of the German army is tolerably good. Application has been made to Belgium to allow the transport of prisoners, provided it is found necessary to send them to Germany. It is stated that Bazaine is going to Wilhelmshohe with Changarnier after a visit to Versailles. From the condition of his army it is certain that Bazaine could not have held out three days longer.

The States of Germany, northern and southern, are said to have agreed to make King William Emperor.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—[Special to the New York World.]—It is stated at Mars le Haut, on the authority of a staff officer of General Picard, of the Imperial Guard, who claims to have escaped through the Prussian lines on the day of the surrender of Metz, that on the day preceding (Wednesday) there took place the most awful scene ever witnessed in modern warfare.

At 2 P. M. a compact mass of unarmed people of Metz swarmed through the western gates of the city into the plain. They were of all ages and ranks and of both sexes, and numbered nearly 10,000 persons. At their head marched a man and woman, the latter carrying a white, and in the rear were hundreds of children, all carrying little white flags, and behind them moved a strong body of French troops pressing them forward into the plain. It is stated that these unhappy people were expelled because there was not food for them, and that they were thus moving forth solely to seek means of saving themselves from death within the walls. As they approached the German lines a Prussian orderly ordered the outpost to fire on the mass. The people advanced still and when they came within range the Prussians fired on them. Still the people moved on, the man and woman in the front with the white flag moving more rapidly.

The man suddenly fell, struck by a bullet, but the woman, waving the flag, continued to advance, the children meanwhile screaming more piteously. The fire of the Prussians was kept up deliberately and steadily as if upon an armed column, and the woman fell with her flag. The crowd then wavered for a moment, and then turned and fled in the most horrible disorder, struggling, falling, and dying, and the Prussian fire constantly growing hotter. The French troops advancing to the front closed around the helpless mass of flying citizens, and a terrible fusilade began on both sides, and the spectacle became devilish in its horror. The road was strewn with the bodies of women and children. The forts of Le Villeux and Les Bottes poured shells upon the Prussians until the last fugitive had disappeared and the French troops slowly fell back, the motley crowd hurrying in all directions, around the city walls and the different gates. They trooped from all sides through the streets, and flung themselves down, children carrying bundles, and mothers frantic with the loss of their children. In the grand place all night long they lay on the pavements in dumb despair, to await the doom of famine since averted by the capitulation.

The World correspondent forwards this story, received from his agent, sent to Mars la Haut, with the protest against accepting it as probably true, and expressly to illustrate the efforts making to explain the surrender of Bazaine.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent at Metz to-day telegraphs about two columns, as follows:

My telegram of October 26 left the capitulation unfinished. On the evening before the German chief of staff had left Frascati very much discouraged and scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared intractable and obstinate. Nevertheless, I know from private sources that Metz could not hold out, and accordingly told you to expect a capitulation surely.

At noon Bazaine sen Prince Frederick Charles an autograph letter, asking another conference, and accordingly the Germans sent Gen. Steckle, chief of staff of the Second army, and Count Wurtensleber, chief of staff of the First army, to Frascati once more. The interview lasted three hours in the afternoon. It was stormy at first on the part of the French commissioners, but resulted in their conversion to the main points of the German terms. The first difficulty was concerning the officers keeping their side arms, on which Bazaine insisted. The point was finally referred to the King, and conceded by him in a dispatch received at 2 A. M. on the 27th.

By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning and lasted until 8 P. M., when the capitulation was signed for the absolute rendition of Metz and all its fortifications, armaments, stores and munitions, and for the surrender, as in the Sedan conditions, of all the garrison and all of Bazaine's army, comprising three marshals of France, 66 generals, 6000 officers and 173,000 troops. The Germans are astounded at the result. An army and fortress capitulating to an investing army larger than itself by only a small fraction.

When the rendition became known, the people were furious. The National Guard refused to lay down their arms, and on the afternoon of the 28th, a dragoon captain appeared at the head of a body of troops, who swore they would sooner die than yield.

Albert Collignon, editor of the ultra democratic siege daily, the *Journal de Metz*, rode about on a white horse, firing a pistol, and exhorting them to rally and seek victory or death, to escape the impending shame. He was followed by a lady singing the Marseillaise, which produced great excitement.

The doors of the cathedral were burst open, and the tocsin and death bell rung nearly all night. When a general officer appeared to pacify them, three pistol shots were received by him, but finally by the aid of two line regiments he quietly dispersed the mob, but all night sounds of grief, indignation and terror continued.

Respectable women ran about the streets, tearing their hair and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, seeking their friends, and asking wildly what will become of our children. Soldiers, drunk and sober, tumbled hither and thither in irregular groups, with their caps off and their sabres broken, sobbing and weeping like children, and crying "There is no longer a France."

At four P. M. yesterday Bazaine passed through Ars, on his way to Wilhelmshohe, in a closed carriage marked with his name, and escorted by several of his staff on horses. The women of the village had heard of his coming, and awaiting him saluted him with exclamations of "traitor," "coward," "poltroon," "faineant," "voleur," and "brigand." "Where are our husbands whom you have betrayed?" "give us back our children whom you have sold." They attacked the carriage, broke the windows, and would have murdered the marshal but for the intervention of the Prussian soldiers.

Since the time of the investment, Bazaine has never been in the camp except on extraordinary occasions. Never at all in the ambulances, which are poorly constructed in numerous railroad cars, in the Place Royale, and equally seldom has he been seen in the city. The civil power had to find him at the Barre St. Martin.

He would not appear at the Maire once, and he rarely said a word to encourage the troops. Canrobert sometimes cheered their patience a little, and then they would cry *vive* Canrobert and *a bas* Bazaine. Towards the last he dared not, for fear of assassination, show himself to his own men.

TOURS, Oct. 29.—The journals here express great satisfaction with the decree lately issued whereby all offences against the press law are hereafter to be tried by jury.

Prince Polignac, who served as a brigadier in the confederate army, has received an appointment to an important command in the army of Garibaldi, and departs for the east at once.

The journals announce that General Cambriel has been compelled to relinquish his command in the army of the east because of the reopening of a wound he received at Sedan.

The telegraph wires having been cut maliciously near Orleans, the Prussians have exacted an additional tax on the town by way of punishment. In nearly all the departments now held by the Prussians, influential citizens are compelled to ride on locomotives. The Prussians have adopted this course, which they say is the only way to prevent the tearing up of the tracks by French noncombatants. A large number of Prussian prisoners were brought here to-day.

Owing to rumors of Bazaine's capitulation, Gambetta has issued a circular to the prefects, saying, "I have received from all sides grave reports, the veracity of which I cannot establish officially. It is said that Metz has capitulated. If so, it is well that you should have the opinion of the government on the matter. Such an event could but be the result of a crime, the authors of which should be outlawed. Be convinced that whatever may arise nothing can abate our courage, and that in the era of rascally capitulations there exists one thing which neither can nor will capitulate, and that is the French Republic."

TOURS, Oct. 30.—A profound impression was produced here by the news of Bazaine's capitulation. The majority deem it a political move, and express intense indignation. The Army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prussian forces, and much was expected from it toward the deliverance of Paris. The surrender of Metz checks its efforts.

The *Constitutionel* makes a strong appeal to Gambetta as a person capable of meeting the present exigency, and asks him to consent to an armistice, and order immediate elections for the Constituent Assembly.

Several dispatches have been received announcing French successes in different parts of the country.

A government council was held last night, lasting until a late hour, and the following proclamation was issued to-day:

"The French Republic—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Proclamation to the French people.

"Frenchmen. Raise your spirits and resolution to the fearful height of the perils which have broken upon the country. It still depends on us to mount above misfortune, and show the world how great a people may be who are resolved not to perish, and courage increases in the midst of calamity.

"Metz has captulated. A general, upon whom France counted, has just taken away (*Vient d'enlever*), from the country in its danger more than 100,000 of its defenders. Marshal Bazaine has betrayed us. He has made himself the agent of the man of Sedan and an accomplice of the invader, and regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered, without making the least effort, one hundred and twenty thousand fighting men, twenty thousand wounded, guns, cannon, colors, and the strongest citadel of France, Metz —virgin but for him—to the contamination of the foreigner. Such a crime is above even the punishment of justice. Meanwhile, Frenchmen, measure the depths of the abyss into which the empire has precipitated you.

"For twenty years France submitted to this corrupting power, which extinguishes in her the springs of greatness and of life. The army of France, stripped of its national character, became, without knowing it, an instrument of tyranny and of servitude, and is swallowed up in spite of her soldiers by the treason of her chiefs. In the disasters of the country, in less than two months, 250,000 men have been delivered over to the enemy, the sinister sequel to the military *coup de main* of December.

"It is for us to reassert ourselves, and under the aegis of the republic, which we have determined not to allow to capitulate, within or without, to seek in the extremity of our misfortune the renovation of our political and social morality and manhood. However tried by disaster, let us be found neither panic-stricken nor hesitating; let it be seen that we are ready for the last sacrifices, and in the face of enemies whom everything favors, let us swear never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet.

"Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French revolution. Our cause is that of justice and of right. Europe sees it. Europe feels it. In the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes spontaneously receiving from us neither invitation nor encouragement, she is moved, and she begins to act. No illusion is now left. Let us no longer languish or grow weak and let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain honor, independence and integrity; all that makes a country proud and free. Long live the Republic, one and indivisible! Signed, Cremieux, Glaiz Bezoin, Gambetta.

This proclamation, placarded about the streets, attracted crowds of readers and creates great excitement. Groups of people are discussing it, and the treachery of Bazaine is denounced, and bitter imprecations are uttered against the Bonapartists. An envoy from Bazaine, who left Metz last Sunday, arrived here to-day, and expresses the utmost astonishment at the capitulation, but says that provisions were short and no salt was to be had.

TOURS, Oct. 29, evening.—There was great excitement here to-day owing to the report that Metz had fallen and Bazaine capitulated. The first rumors last night were refused credit, but now it is known to be true, and the people are wild and dangerous. There is a division of sentiment on the news. The government loudly denounces the army as traitors to their country, and openly threatens the leaders with a drumhead court martial should they come to Tours, and declares the surrender to be a plot of the Empire to regain possession of power.

Cooler persons condemn the assaults on the loyalty of the army, and believe Bazaine fought nobly and only yielded to starvation. Many openly talk of peace and express the belief that the government is more eager to retain power than to save a country from further horrors. There has been more insubordination among the military. The government is determined to punish disobedience to the utmost, if they possess the power. The removal of the seat of the departments is probable.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The news of the capitulation of Metz was communicated to Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe yesterday. The ex-Emperor's household is in great suspense and consternation.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* of to-day says the last summons to surrender has been forwarded to the military authorities inside of the Paris fortifications, and the bombardment of the city will begin early next week.

The Pomeranian division heretofore before Metz has gone to the siege of Paris.

Trochu has written to King William in behalf of General Ducrot.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The King telegraphs as follows to the Queen:

VERSAILLES, Oct. 29 —The defeat of two hostile armies which recently marched against us warrants me in conferring on our two commanders, Fritz and Fred. Charles, the batons of field marshal, the first instances of such appointments in our family history. WILLIAM

VERSAILLES, Oct. 29.—French volunteers, calling themselves "Wild Boars of Ardennes," are tearing up the railroad tracks and otherwise interfering with the German communications. They have thrown off three trains filled with lancers, and many soldiers were killed and wounded.

Some Wurtumburg troops had an encounter Thursday with a body of Nationals and Mobiles at Monteran, and the latter were defeated.

Moltke, on his seventieth birthday, received from the King the title of Count.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29.—Generals Burnside and Sheridan and other distinguished Americans arrived here to-day.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29.—[Special to the New York Times.]—The capitulation of Metz has thrown the Bonapartists into despair. This city is the grand centre of their schemes, and the dinners at the Countess Walewski's are regular agencies of political intrigue. Pietrie, Conti, President Devienne, Mesdames Bazaine and Canrobert, Princess Metternich and the Princess Mathilde are all here. The latter has taken a splendid hotel, at a rent of $50,000.

The Brussels newspapers denounce the proceedings of this coterie. I saw General Sheridan here yesterday. He maintains a rigid reserve as to the war, and says the time has not yet come for him to speak. He states that the views and opinions already published as coming from him are wholly unauthorized. He has never written a line about the war, except confidentially. He leaves this week for Italy, and perhaps Constantinople

VERSAILLES, Oct. 29.

The King of Prussia, having heretofore admitted the right of Spain to choose her own sovereign, holds to that admission. Germany declines to imitate the example of France, by interfering with Spain, and is ready to acknowledge any act of the Spanish people regarding its future sovereign.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6 29 | MOON SETS..... 11 46
SUN SETS..... 4 58 | HIGH WATER..... 7 50

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York via H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 11
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 12
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v. H.	Oct. 17
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 1
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 2
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
C. of Wash'n	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
England	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 5
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 12
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Nov. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 1
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 5
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Empire, Holmes, Charleston, Souder & Adams.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York, John F. Ohl.
Str W. Whilden, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Althea, Smith, Ponce, P. R., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Tarry Not, Knowles, Boston, Chas. Mershon.
Schr Susan, Sherman, Georgetown, D.C., do.
Schr Mary and Eveline, Mott, New York, D. Cooper.
Schr Argo, Taylor, Norfolk, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Empire, Holmes, from Charleston via Wilmington, N. C., where she put in to repair rudder-post, with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Lucy W. Snow, Hall, 6 days from Providence, in ballast to Chas. Mershon.
Schr Kittie, Woolford, 6 days from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Clara, Mulford, from Danversport, in ballast to Chas. Hasiam & Co.
Schr John Withy, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Clara, Goohegan, from Suffolk, with railroad ties.
Schr Charles E. Smith, Smith, from Boston.
Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, do.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, do.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, do.
Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, do.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, do.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, do.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, do.
Schr C. G. Morris, Smith, do.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Sanders, do.
Schr Sarah Watson, Lewis, do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, do.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, do.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, from Lynn.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Fall River.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, from Norwich.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Danversport.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, from Providence.
Schr C. W. May, May, do.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Smith, do.
Schr Anna May, May, do.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, do.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Corson, do.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Saunders, do.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Wareham.
Schr George Nevinger, Smith, from Gloucester.
Schr L. K. Cogswell, Sweet, from New York.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Span. bark Constancia, Arrecoochea, 24 days from Havana, in ballast to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.
Brig Perses Hinckley, Foster, from Portland.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 29. — Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
A. V. Josiin, with iron, for Bordentown.
Nightingale, with old rails, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
J. A. Covill, S. H. Doherty, W. H. Harned, A. G. C. Kirkpatrick, General Foote, N. W. Finch, M. F. Hannigan, and Bella McWilliams, all with coal, for New York.
Charles French, with coal, for Philadelphia. L.S.C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 30.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Louisa, with lumber to Malone & Son.
Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
F. W. Levan, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
C. M. Blanchard, with lumber to E. P. Moore.
R. F. Hartman, with lumber to Trump & Son.
Young Charles, with lumber, for New York.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 29 — 10 A. M. — The pilot-boat Cope reports the brig J. Bickmore passed in on Thursday night, and the ship Record went to sea last night.

The Howard reports went to sea this morning ship Athenais, bark Thor, and steamer Louisa from City Point, Va., for New York.

In harbor, a brig unknown; schr Charles McCarthy, 5 schooners, and steamer America.

Wind N. N. W. Thermometer, 60.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Stanhope, Morris, for Philadelphia, remained at Calcutta 10th ult., loading.

Ship City of Kingston, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 14th inst.

Ship Margaret Evans, Smiley, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 15th inst.

Ship Staddacona, Cassidy, hence via St. John, N. B., was off Londonderry 15th inst.

Br steamer Magdala, Davidson, from Shanghae for New York, passed through Suez Canal 9th inst.

Br. steamer Holland, Thomas, from New York 15th, at Queenstown 28th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.

Br. steamer England, Webster, for New York, sld from Liverpool 14th inst., and passed Roches Point 15th.

Br. steamer Iowa, Ovenstone, sailed from Glasgow 13th and Greenock same day for New York.

Br. steamers Italy, Crace, and Brazilian, Kier, for Liverpool, cleared at New York 19th inst.

Br. steamer Calabria, McMicken, from New York 20th inst. for Liverpool, was passed 24th, lat. 48 18, long. 48 29.

Fr. steamer Pereire, Lemaire, for Havre, etc., cleared at New York 29th inst.

N. G. steamer Hansa, Brickenstein, for Bremen, cleared at New York 29th inst.

Steamer Palmyra, Browne, from Liverpool via Queenstown and Boston, at New York yesterday.

Steamers Wisconsin, Siberia, and Calabria, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 29th inst.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, for Philadelphia, sld from Newburyport 28th inst.

Steamer Salvor, Mershon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 27th inst.

Nor. bark Vasa, Ericksen, hence, at Falmouth 13th inst., and sailed for Stettin.

Nor. bark Hanna, Ericksen, hence, at Lansdorf 9th inst.

Bark Henry, Blair, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Bark Lulu, Merrill, from Montevideo 22d August for Philadelphia, at Charleston yesterday, disabled.

Bark Elgin, Bailey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 14th inst.

Bark Eliza Avelina, Dowley, hence for Stettin, sailed from Falmouth 13th inst.

Bark Howard, Shaw, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, cleared at Helvoet 12th inst.

Br. brig Camilla Morgan, hence, at Gibraltar 3d inst., and cleared 6th for Naples.

Brig John Sherwood, Perry, hence, at Hamburg 12th inst.

Brig Tangier, Rose, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 26th inst.

Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, hence, at Boston 28th instant.

Br. schr Iris, Buckhard, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 27th inst.

Schr Osseo, Graham, hence, at St. John, N. B., 28th inst.

Schr Harry C. Sheppard, Clark, hence, at Charleston yesterday via Wilmington, Del.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Portland 28th inst.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th inst.

Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, hence, at Somerset 27th inst.

Schr M. R. G., Ewart, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 27th inst., and sailed again next day.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Bowen, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 28th inst.

Schr J. W. Hine, Lane, hence, at New Haven 27th instant.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 26th inst.

Schrs Rhodella Blew, Haley, and A. Trudell, Hess, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 27th inst.—

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COX.

All further controversy with regard to the reasons for the exit of Secretary Cox from the Cabinet has been silenced by the publication of the letter of resignation and the President's reply to it. This correspondence has been given to the public, it is understood, by Mr. Cox himself, and in reading it the refusal of the President to sanction its publication is not difficult to understand, for the reasons assigned by Mr. Cox for his retirement are well calculated to make the chief executive officer of the nation feel heartily ashamed of himself. Indeed, the most promising sign about the whole transaction is that the President is still capable of being ashamed of a mean and cowardly action that is doubly disgraceful and damaging to his administration from the fact that it was done at the dictation of such men as Senators Cameron and Chandler, two of the most notorious political jobbers in the country, who have long lost every claim to the consideration of honorable men. Mr. Cox plainly and unequivocally assigns for tendering his resignation as Secretary of the Interior Department the same reasons that we did, with the single exception that he mentions no names, but it requires no Daniel come to judgment to tell us who were the principal agents in banishing him from the important post that he has filled with so much honor and credit to himself and with so much satisfaction to the public. The following words of the ex-Secretary deserve to be pondered not only by the President but by all patriotic men, who now view with the most serious apprehensions the corruption that disgraces our national politics:—

"When Congress adjourned in the summer I was creditably informed that a systematic effort would be made before their reassembling in the winter to force a change in the policy we have pursued in the Interior Department. The removal of the Indian service from the sphere of ordinary political patronage has been peculiarly distasteful to many influential men in both houses, and in order to enable you to carry your purposes out successfully I am satisfied that you ought not to be embarrassed by any other causes of irritation in the same department. My views of the necessity of reform in the civil service have brought me more or less into collision with the plans of some of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to oppose some of their motives of action through the department. I have no doubt whatever that public sentiment will, sooner or later, sustain the efforts at what I regard as needed reforms, but I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve opposition which it may not be for the interest of the administration to provoke, and as my personal tendency is to be rather more than less persistent in the course to which I am committed, I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine my successor."

The acceptance of a resignation couched in these terms means nothing more nor less than the surrender of the President to the Indian "ring," a discontinuance of any further real efforts on the part of the Executive to reform the civil service, and a tacit consent to, if not an open endorsement of, the thousand and one corrupt schemes that nine-tenths of those who voted for General Grant expected he would fight to the bitter end. It is useless for the President's apologists to contend that he has been compelled to yield to tricksters of the Cameron and Chandler stamp because they have it in their power to embarrass him by refusing to confirm his appointments in the Senate, by refusing to support his measures, and by interfering in innumerable ways with the machinery of the Government, with a view of giving him annoyance and bringing his administration into discredit; for if the President were the right kind of a man, and inflexibly determined upon carrying out reforms that he knows the nation desires, all the opposition he would meet with in Congress would only increase his popularity and render his re-election certain. No man who has sat in the Presidential chair since Washington has had a greater opportunity to mould the destines of the nation than Grant, and no one except Andrew Johnson has shown less tact in dealing with those who have been thrown in contact with him. He has displayed a singular disposition to insist to the verge of obstinacy upon matters of no particular importance, while in things of the greatest consequence he has submitted to the dictation of politicians who have long ago lost every claim to the regards of honest men.

Senator Cameron has doubtless impressed the President with the idea that he (Camerom) is all-powerful in Pennsylvania, and that by acceding to his wishes the administration may certainly count upon the support of this State and the future success of the Republican party. If the President had been as well posted as he ought, he would have known that Cameron has absolutely no influence in Pennsylvania except such as he obtains by the expenditure of ready cash, and that the fact of such a man as Cameron having the ear of the Executive is calculated to do more to peril the future success of the Republican party than all the efforts of the Democrats would ever be able to do. That the President will in due time find out much more than he wants to know about Cameron is certain, but then the damage will be done and the old Wigwagger will pocket his individual gains as he gives both the President and the Republican party the go-by. That President Grant sincerely intended to establish and carry out a great reform policy we sincerely believe, but he has made a terrible mess of it, and the retirement of such men as Attorney-General Hoar and Secretary Cox, with the prospective retirement of Postmaster-General Creswell, from the Cabinet, while they are certainly most discouraging indications of the complete demoralization of the administration, should stimulate the friends of reform throughout the country to make even greater efforts than ever for the accomplishment of their objects, and the Republican papers will be doing a greater service to their party, to the administration, and to the nation by plain speaking than by attempting to extenuate or apologize for evils that need to be dealt with in a most positive manner if they are to be done away with.

THE FALL OF METZ.

In spite of the contradictory stories relative to the true causes of the surrender of Metz, there is scarcely room for doubt that the inhabitants of the beseiged city, as well as the French soldiers, were suffering fearfully for want of food, and thus confronted with famine on the one hand, and a irresistible army on the other, the most plausible theory is that Bazaine was literally forced to yield. If the representations of the special correspondent of the New York *Herald* are correct, the General who is now so fiercely denounced by the Provisional Government pursued the only practicable course open, as it would have been useless as well as inhuman to suffer his troops to perish by starvation. We see that one of the journals of Tours calls upon the Provisional Government, in view of the surrender, to consent to an armistice, and to order elections for a Constituent Assembly at once, so that the real will of unhappy France may find legal expression. This seems to be good advice. It is either the fault or the misfortune of the Favre administration that it has been unable to effectively resist the invaders, and the people should be suffered to freely choose for themselves whether they will submit, for the time being, to such terms as the Germans are likely to impose, or whether they will make new and more vigorous exertions to defend their "sacred soil."

THE CENSUS.

It is stated that, in consequence of the complaints made of the inaccuracy of the census in New York city and county, the President has directed that, so far as a count of the population, with the divisions of age, sex, and color are concerned, the census of New York shall be retaken. There are many reasons why a similar course should be adopted here, as there can be no doubt that the census of Philadelphia is more grossly inaccurate than that of New York. It is now well understood that in one or two wards of this city where a decline of population in the last decade was reported, in the face of a large increase in the number of voters, the assistant marshal manifestly failed to discharge his duty on account of threats of violence. This is a lamentable confession, and it furnishes an ample cause for retaking the census here even if no other cause could be shown.

It is reported, however, that the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, with the self-sufficiency which too often characterizes such officials, pronounces the returns to be immaculate; and as it is extremely doubtful whether the claims of Republican Philadelphia to a recount will be as favorably considered as the clamors of noisy Democratic New York, we should depend upon ourselves, and Councils should hasten to perfect a scheme for ascertaining our true population. We publish elsewhere in to-day's TELEGRAPH a description of the census system in Great Britain, which is much more accurate and complete than the American method, and is therefore well worthy of the attention of those who wish to have the contemplated work well done. The plan suggested in Councils of appointing five policemen in each ward is partially liable to the serious objection that it imposes on each officer a heavier duty than he will be likely to discharge quickly and properly. In Great Britain, it will be seen, each enumeration district is very small, the average number of inhabitants being only 537. Congress, in arranging the present census system, has had carefully in view the petty object of creating a host of little offices, each one of which was made of sufficient importance to add to the partisan influence of the donor of this patronage. If we are to have a municipal census this error should be avoided. What the public want to know is how many bona-fide residents there are in Philadelphia (and it would be well if the entire enumeration could be completed in a single day), and the desire of politicians to make capital out of this matter should at once give way to considerations affecting the public welfare. If five policemen, only, for each ward are appointed, some of them will have districts counting a population of nearly ten thousand, and there is little doubt that in such cases the enumerators would omit to count a portion of such a large number. If half the entire police force of Philadelphia act as enumerators, they could, by a proper subdivision of labor, and the previous preparation of schedules, complete the census in a few days. Whether policemen or other appointees are chosen, the leading feature of the British system — small enumeration districts — is worthy of imitation.

SECRETARY COX'S RESIGNATION.—The *Nation* says:—"We are able to say positively that there is not a particle of foundation for the stories which have been set afloat that Secretary Cox's resignation was due to 'personal reasons,' such as his inability to live on his salary. He knew perfectly what the salary was before he took the place, and has never complained or thought of complaining of it as insufficient. There has been only one cause for his retirement, and that is the failure of the President to sustain him against the politicians in the matter of civil-service reform. This would appear fully if the correspondence between him and the President were published. Mr. Cox's lips are sealed for the moment by a very proper sense of official decorum; but his reticence furnishes a strong reason why the President should either publish the correspondence or check the exertions which some of his pretended friends are making to spread false versions of the cause of the rupture. We may add that they are anything but friends of the President who are circulating the report that he and Mr. Cox have had differences about the McGarrahan claim."

NOTICES.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
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THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
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TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

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Second—Being practical and experienced in all branches of the DECORATING and UPHOLSTERY business, they save by personal attention and supervision at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses, of which their customers shall also have the full benefit.
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LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

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GEORGE FRYER'S
STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks
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Cloth Blue Serges,
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Army Blue Reps,
Navy Blue Poplins,
Army Blue Merino,
Cloth Green Empress,
Cloth Brown Poplins,
Cloth Blue Poplins,
Lyons Velvets, Extra,
Lyons Black Silks,
Camel's Hair Shawls,
Pim's Irish Poplins.
400 ARCH STREET. 400
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EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
EVENING SILKS,
NEW DRESS GOODS.
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
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VELVETEENS,
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E. R. LEE,
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Opened this day
Lyons Cloaking Velvets.
Cloaking Velvets, finest imported.
Cloaking Velvets cheaper than any house in the city.
Black Silks.
Best makes Black Silks in the market.
Kid Gloves.
Kid Gloves a specialty.
Jouvin and Bajou Genuine Kid Glove.
Black Silks.
From $1·75 to $5; elegant goods.
Real Laces.
Pointe and Pointe Applique Collars.
Pointe Hdkfs. and Barbes.
Lyons Velvets Below Market Prices.
Druggets at half prices.
Dress Goods.—Dress Goods Reduced.
Closing out Dress Goods.
2000 yards Stripe Poplins, 25c., cost over 40c.
Dress Goods Marked Down to Close.
Lace Curtains.
275 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains from auction, cheap.
Handsome Black Velveteens.
Purchasing exclusively for cash, we are enabled and determined to sell lower than the lowest.
Underwear! Underwear!
A full assortment.
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FINE BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.
We would call particular attention to our stock of
BLACK SILKS.
It contains some of the
Best and Finest French Gros Grains
That are produced by the Lyons manufacturers. We solicit an examination, and guarantee to give satisfaction both in price and quality.
CASHMERE, FAILLES,
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BLACK RATIZIMERE SILKS,
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GROS DU RHINS AND LUSTRINES,
PRICES $1 to $8·50.
FINE COLORED DRESS SILKS, all the New Shades and Colors.
A very choice assortment of FRENCH DRESS GOODS, bought early in the season, at low prices.
SILK AND WOOL POPLIN, plain and corded, from $1·25 to $2·50.
ALL-WOOL POPLINS, plain and corded, from 62½c. to $2·50.
ALL-WOOL PLAID POPLINS, a great variety of styles, from 60c. to $1·50.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DRESS STUFFS, a great variety of styles, from 25c. to $1.
Our stock of Foreign Dress Goods was never larger nor better than it is this season. We have endeavored to select nothing but the most desirable of the new shades, colorings and styles. By importing a portion of our stock, and buying the balance from first hands, thereby saving one profit, we are able to offer our entire stock of Dress Goods at such
LOW PRICES
That they cannot fail to be
SATISFACTORY TO THE CLOSEST BUYERS.
H. STEEL & SON,
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THE ENGLISH CENSUS SYSTEM.

How the People are Enumerated in Great Britain—The Gradual Perfection of the Machinery, and its Superiority to Our Own.

The glaring defects of the recent enumeration of the people of Philadelphia will naturally excite curiosity as to the census machinery of Great Britain, which enjoys such a high reputation for efficiency. The United States was the first country in which a systematic attempt was made to ascertain the number of inhabitants, a regular decennial enumeration of the people being provided for in the Constitution as originally adopted, and the first census taken in 1790, immediately after the machinery of the new form of government was put in motion.

In Great Britain the first regular census taken was in 1801. The population previous to that time was much in dispute until 1835, when an examination of the parish registers of births, marriages, and deaths was made by the clergy, the inquiry in some instances being extended as far back as 1570. On the supposition that the births, marriages, and deaths bore the same proportion to the total population before as after that date, an estimate of the aggregate population of England and Wales was made on this basis for various dates between 1570 and 1750, and these estimates form the most authentic clue extant to the population of the country previous to the opening of the present century.

The census taken in 1801 included the number of persons in each parish of the kingdom, distinguished by sex but not by age, the number of inhabited houses and families tenanting them, the number of uninhabited houses, and some indefinite and unsatisfactory inquiries as to the occupations of the people.

In the second census—that of 1811—the same facts were elicited, except that, instead of attempting to ascertain the occupation of each person, the number of families chiefly supported by certain occupations was taken.

In 1821 the ages were ascertained for the first time, classified by five years under twenty and by ten over that age.

In 1831 many improvements were introduced in the census system, with respect to ascertaining the occupations of the people, the whole number of occupations returned being 598. The area of each parish and township was also taken this year, for the first time. Up to this date, the enumerations were superintended by Mr. Rickman, clerk of the House of Commons, the labor being performed by the overseers of the poor in England and Wales, and by the parochial schoolmasters in Scotland.

In 1841 the work of enumeration was transferred to the officers of the Registrar-General of births, marriages, and deaths, England and Wales being divided into about 35,000 different enumeration districts, each with not less than 25 nor more than 200 inhabitants, so that the enumeration of each district was easily completed in a single day. The exact age and employment of every person were taken, and also the number born in and out of the county in which they resided, or abroad.

In 1851 still further improvements were effected, inquiries being extended to the marital and family relationships, the number of blind and deaf and dumb, and the statistics of religious and educational institutions. Under the Registrar-General of births, marriages, and deaths—an office which had long been in existence in England and Wales—there were at that time 624 superintendent registrars and 2190 local registrars. The latter divided their districts into 30,610 sub-districts, with an enumerator to each. There being at that time no registration system in Scotland, the enumeration in that country was made by the sheriffs, schoolmasters, etc., the number of enumeration districts being 7873, making 38,740 districts altogether, with as many different enumerators, to an aggregate population of 20,816,351. In the United States the number of enumerators in 1860 was 4417, to a population of 31,445,080—an average of 7119 inhabitants to each, while in 1851 the average in Great Britain was but 537 inhabitants to each enumerator. Hence, while in the United States the enumeration is protracted through an almost indefinite period, in Great Britain it is completed in a single day, and a degree of accuracy is attainable which is altogether out of the question under the loose system of this country. Under the perfected English system which was put in practice in Great Britain in 1851, a schedule was given to every occupier of a house or tenement, in the course of the week preceding the 31st of March, and every person to whom such a schedule was delivered was required by act of Parliament, under penalty for wilful default, to fill it up with all the information required. On the 31st of March each enumerator visited every house in his district—allowing five persons to a family, the average number of houses to a district was but 107—and collected the schedules, which he was required to correct when defective or apparently inaccurate, and fill up when returned to him blank. The enumerator was directed to ascertain carefully that no person was omitted from the schedule who slept in the house on the previous night, and that no person who was then absent was included. In some cases, this course would not have resulted in securing the actual population of a particular district, but in all such cases the enumerator was required to make an estimate of the number of persons only temporarily absent from their usual place of abode or temporarily in the house in which they were found to have slept on the night of March 30, to accompany the published statements as comments, and also to estimate the number of persons who had slept in the open air or in other unusual places, on the same night. Special schedules were also prepared for sea-going persons in all capacities. The whole task was thus elaborately laid out, and effectively and accurately performed within a single day, and by the 7th of June the aggregate result in the whole kingdom was ready for publication.

But little improvement on the system so successfully carried out in 1851 was possible, and therefore there were no material changes in 1861. In that year, the perfected system in all its details was put in practice in Ireland, and the enumeration throughout the entire United Kingdom was made on the 8th of April, and completed in a single day, as before.

Not until Congress sees fit to provide for the same elaborate machinery in this country as in Great Britain can we expect to have an enumeration of the people which will approximate to the truth. The lamentable failure of the enumerators in Philadelphia, New York, and other large cities to perform their task thoroughly this year should make such a durable impression on public opinion as not to suffer it to be forgotten and ignored by our law-makers, when preparations are in progress for the census of 1880.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek will appear this evening in the title *role* of Schiller's tragedy of *Mary Stuart*. This lady is one of the few really great tragic actresses of the day, and as during her present engagement she will perform in English, an unusual interest will attach to her personations. The engagement of Mad'lle Janauschek is limited to six nights and one matinee, and in addition to "Mary Stuart" she will appear as "Deborah;" "Bianca," in the tragedy of *Fazio*; "Lady Macbeth" and in *The Debutante*.

AT THE ARCH a new comedy entitled *The Two Roses*, which has achieved considerable success in London and New York, will be produced this evening, with new scenery, appointments, etc.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear this evening as "Young Gosling," in the new comedy of *Fox and Goose*, by Mr. J. D. Stockton, of this city, and the late William Brough. This piece achieved a brilliant success in London when Mr. Clarke brought it out there during his brilliant engagement at the Strand Theatre, and as Mr Stockton is a Philadelphian, the interest that is felt in its first performance here will undoubtedly crowd the Walnut to its utmost capacity this evening. The performance will conclude with *Nicholas Nickleby*, in which Mr. Clarke will appear as "Newman Noggs."

AT THE AMERICAN Mr. G. W. Jester, the man with the "talking hand," will appear this evening, in conjunction with a variety of other entertaining features.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will commence its second week at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets to-day. This show includes a full troupe of first-class equestrians, acrobats, and trained horses, and a large collection of wild animals. Exhibitions will be given this afternoon and evening:

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new duet entitled "The Larboard Watch," will be sung this evening by Carncross and Russell. The burlesques of *The Philadelphia Firemen, Dr. Schenck's Syrup*, and *Mad'lle Nilsson; or, The Black Nightingale*, will be repeated.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Mr. Hughey Dougherty, the favorite comedian, and Messrs. Sheridan and Mack, the character performers, will appear for the first time this evening. The farce of *Forty Winks* will conclude the evening's entertainment.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the drama of *Christmas Eve; or, The Duel in the Snow*, and the farce of *Nicely Taken In* are announced for this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will resume its popular matinee performances at Musical Fund Hall on next Saturday. The "rehearsals" of the Germania a few seasons ago were among the most attractive musical entertainments ever given in this city, and it was a matter of general regret when they were discontinued. It is to be hoped that the effort now being made to establish this orchestra upon a permanent footing will be a success, and that its performances will receive such patronage as they deserve.

MADAME MARIE SEEBACH will commence a season of six performances of German tragedy on Monday evening next at the Academy of Music. She is announced to appear as "Mary Stuart," "Jane Eyre," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Louisa Miller," in Schiller's *Kabale und Liebe*, and as "Marguerite," in Goethe's *Faust*. Madame Seebach has a great European reputation, and although the experiences of Janauschek demonstrated the difficulties in the way of making German tragedy popular, her performances will doubtless merit the attention of all real lovers of dramatic art.

ENGLISH OPERA.—A season of English opera will commence at the Academy of Music on November 14, when the combination under the management of C. D. Hess & Co., which includes all the principal members—with the exception of Madame Parepa-Rosa—of the two troupes that were before the public last season, will appear in a round of favorite operas. This troupe is now the only one before the American public, and as the prospects for operatic performances, except for such as they give, are exceedingly slim, their season ought to be a brilliant success.

CITY ITEMS.

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

A FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.—The fragrant SOZODONT has taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentrifices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it, as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnu street.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

HOUSEKEEPERS, go to Farson & Co.'s wholesale and retail kitchen furnishing store to fit out your kitchen. They sell good goods cheap. Dock street, below Walnut.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," stickiest thing out.

MARRIED.

MOTHERSHEAD—OWEN.—On 27th instant, by Rev. Benj. Watson, D. D., I. LELAND MOTHERSHEAD, of Indianapolis, to ANNIE S., daughter of Thomas M. Owen, of this city.

DIED.

CONNELLY.—At Sing Sing, New York, on Wednesday, Oc ober 26th, ANNIE A., wife of Henry Connelly, of Philadelphia, and daughter of the late General Aaron Ward.

STEEN.—On 28th instant, MARGARET STEEN, widow of the late Robert Steen, in the 64th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 3313 Bridge street, West Philadelphia, on Tuesday, November 1, at 2 P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

TEOBECKE.—Suddenly, on the 29th instant, EDWARD E. THORBECKE, in the 23d year of his age. The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, E. N. Sherr, Esq., No. 1350 South Broad street, on Wednesday morning, November 2d, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodland. **

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER,
THIS MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.
Subject—"Lafayette, the Faithful One."

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Nov. 2.
MISS ISABELLA GLYN, Nov. 3.
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Nov. 4.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats..... 25 cents extra.
Tickets to ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7½; lecture at 8. 10 29 2t

SPECIAL.

SENATOR SUMNER will deliver his great *Oration* on LAFAYETTE, in place of "The Duel between France and Germany," as heretofore announced.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf6] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.
The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH (CORNER TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets).—"ALL SAINTS DAY," TUESDAY, Nov. 1. Full Choral Service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Rev. ALFRED A. CURTIS, of Baltimore. Seats free. (2t

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

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☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 426

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This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $600
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THE HELPLESS CONDITION OF FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A king sate on the rocky brow
Which looks o'er seaborn Salamis,
And ships by thousands lay below,
And men in nations—all were his.
He counted them at break of day,
And when the sun set, where were they?

This is Byron's graphic summing up of the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, and the defeat and dispersion of his fleets and armies. The picture, however, may be aptly applied to the late advance of the armies of Napoleon upon Germany and their annihilation as a military force. On the 2d of August, at the head of an army infinitely stronger than that of the King of Persia, the French Emperor, at the pretty little German frontier town of Saarbruck, gave the Prince Imperial his "baptism of fire," and then retired with the young lad to his headquarters at Metz to report to the Empress Regent in Paris his first engagement of the campaign for Berlin as a prosperous beginning. His armies on that day, stretching from Metz to and along the German border from Saarbruck up to Strasburg, numbered three hundred and fifty thousand men. The soldiers of that army had the reputation of the best disciplined, armed, and equipped, and the prestige of the finest soldiers in the world. On the 2d of September, nevertheless, after being shattered in many battles, one-half the remainder of that splendid army, with fifty thousand fresh troops as reinforcements, was captured, with the Emperor, at Sedan, and the other half was shut up within the fortifications of Metz.

Thus within the brief space of a month the prestige of Napoleon the Third as the arbiter of Europe, and the fame and the name of his armies as the imperial Romans revived, were scattered to the winds, and consternation and chaos eclipsed the gay pleasures of Paris. A month later, and we find, while the late imperial dictator of peace or war is a prisoner amid the mockeries of a royal palace beyond the Rhine, and while the Empress and the poor bewildered little Prince Imperial are eating the bread of exiles beyond the British Channel, Paris itself, with its two millions of people and its two hundred and fifty-two thousand soldiers, is as closely invested by the German legions as was the little city of Jerusalem by Titus eighteen hundred years ago. We find the Provisional Republican Government of France partly in Paris and partly in Tours, over a hundred miles away, and the only mode of communication between these two divisions the hazardous and uncertain balloon.

On Friday they had the news in California, in Cuba, Egypt, and Bengal of the surrender of the strong city of Metz, with an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, including several marshals of France and the last of the flower of her imperial troops, bronzed and hardened to war in their campaigns in Algeria, Italy, Mexico, and the Crimea. To-day the great and powerful nation of France, with her forty millions of people, is in reality as helpless against the astounding military strength of Germany as was distracted Mexico in the grasp of Bazaine. There is something that appalls us, something that we can hardly realize, and which we cannot comprehend, in the startling facts that the internal defense of the first military nation on the globe is to-day reduced to the guerilla warfare of Mexico against Bazaine, and that Bazaine, with a hundred and fifty thousand of the finest soldiers of France, chassepots and all, has surrendered as ingloriously as Napoleon.

Incredible, however, as these facts may appear, they are before us, and before prostrate, bleeding, and starving France, in all their gloominess, and they must be recognized by France, or she may be utterly destroyed as an independent State. Was not Poland at one time the great central power of Europe, stretching from the Black Sea to the Baltic? Did she not, through Sobieski, in a great crisis of peril to Vienna and to Central and Western Europe, expel the audacious Turk, who, with his splendid army of three hundred thousand men, counted upon a march over the continent? And where is Poland now? What interest, we may next inquire, have the governing feudal aristocracy of England, what interest has the royal house of Austria, or even that of Italy, in interposing a helping hand to the present French republic? They have none of them any more interest in this matter than the Czar of Russia, save in the maintenance of what they call "the balance of power."

They may not consent to the absorption of France by Germany, but it is apparent that they will consent to the reduction of France to that last extremity of prostration in which she will be compelled to accept the Government dictated by King William. What government will that be should France be reduced to this humiliation? Will it be the Bonapartes or the Bourbons? It may be the Bourbons; but there is a mystery about Bazaine which points to the Bonapartes. The present government of France, then, should at once proceed to a treaty of peace with Count Bismarck on the best terms that can be obtained, through such assistance as in their selfishness the neutral powers may be ready to give, to arrest this fearful military power of Germany.

But with part of this French Provisional Government in Paris and part in Tours and on the move it cannot be got together. Let a shorter method, then, be adopted. Let General Trochu, then, assume the responsibility and organize a new provisional government in Paris and open negotiations for peace, in view of the imperative necessity of saving France from chaos, and the imperative duty of saving the two millions of souls in Paris from starvation, and he may save France and secure the republic. The surrender of Metz will add one hundred thousand men to the army investing Paris, and will furnish one hundred and fifty thousand men for the spoliation of Lyons and Southern France generally. For warlike purposes France after Sedan may be compared to our late Southern Confederacy after the surrender of Lee; and if so, France after Metz may be likened to said confederacy after the surrender of Jo. Johnston. Against Von Moltke and the seven hundred thousand effective soldiers of the German alliance France is practically disarmed. Peace becomes now the first consideration and the first duty of the governing men of France, because it is their first necessity; and, Bazaine being entirely thrown aside, General Trochu, with the Army of Paris at his back, is master of the position. He has the power, in assuming the responsibility, to exalt himself and to make a peace which will end the sufferings and military disasters and spoliations of France and secure the republic.

—A reputable citizen of Troy complains that his house has been haunted for some time past by "invisible beings." The other night he was attracted to the dining-room by a noise, and found the table set as if for a grand banquet; but while in search of his wife about the house, to see if she could solve the mystery, the dishes were removed and the chairs collected together in the centre of the room.

WORK VERSUS ALMS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a more individual way of looking at Work and Wealth than that given us in such strong and apt words by Mr. Hughes the other evening, and one which just now comes perhaps more directly home to us. The larger classes of the lowest poor lie outside of and below the reach of the trades unions and co-operative societies; but it is from these classes that the aggregate of want and crime assails us. On the other hand, very few of us are Peter Coopers or Ezra Cornells, but every educated man and woman employs or helps during the year one or two other men and women of this lower, dangerous class. As the cold weather comes on, the lines between them in the cities become more strongly marked; crime increases on the one hand, and charity on the other begins to bestir herself. Now, we would like to suggest before the usual opening of winter aid societies, fairs, and benevolent balls, that charity implies quite as false a relation between the poor and the rich as crime. Soup and coal societies, as everybody knows, are mere plasters to stop the gaping of an incurable wound. They put it out of sight for the time, but never heal it. A long experience in almsgiving is very apt to harden the heart and sharpen the eyesight of the giver, and cause him to doubt whether the quality of mercy blesses either him that gives or him that takes; it is much more likely to beget impatience on one hand and contentment with degradation on the other.

In another week or two we shall be adjured from every pulpit to "remember the poor," and the hackneyed appeal will be echoed from every secular press. This is all very praiseworthy, no doubt; but does it reach the root of the evil? If one-half of the money which will be given in New York this winter to supply the immediate needs of the poor was expended (with the same amount of system and earnestness of effort) in providing them with work here, or sending them where they would find it, the amount of relief would be incredibly greater, while the good accomplished would be permanent. Another point worth consideration is the universal habit in this country of underpaying the very class to whom alms are given. The American and his wife are almsgivers from a sort of animal, generous instinct; from instinct also they are over-shrewd in business, fearful of being imposed on. Brown keeps his book-keeper hanging over the verge of starvation or theft on a salary of $1000, while he subscribes double that amount to the Home for Orphans, which will some day take the fellow's children in as paupers; Mrs. Brown haggles with her laundress over a shilling and throws double the sum to the drunken beggar at the door. Charity would begin at home most effectually if it would spur each man in New York this winter into paying living prices to the two or three people he employs, and if with the surplus which he has hitherto laid aside for purblind, indiscriminate almsgiving, he would help some other man into the way of honestly earning his own living. Trades unions and co-operative societies achieve great results, but the co-operation of every individual employer with his hands, of every woman with her servant, if genial, hearty, and helpful, would accomplish wider and grander ends. In the first settlement of the country the aid extended by the richer to the poorer class was to educate their hands; the farmer had his apprentices, the housewife her "bound girls," to train into useful, self-helping citizens; now Dives throws Lazarus a meal's victuals or a coat to his back, and is done with him.

Practically, we must return to this old idea of charity before the problem of what is to be done with the dangerous classes can be solved. Only when the pauper is made a self-supporting worker in the body politic is society safe from him. We commend the theme to both press and pulpit for the opening winter. There are emigration societies and educational asylums already; but there is room for more. Certain men are only charitable in concert; let them work in concert here, rid New York of incipient thieves, and fill the waiting fields of the West with honest men. Certain women are only able to work in private; they can find any day at their backgates children who can be made into helpers instead of hinderers in the world. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him," is the old Divine command. To teach him to feed himself is more difficult, perhaps, but much more effectual.

CABINET-MAKING.

From Every Saturday, Nov. 5.

The history of President Grant's Cabinet thus far is curious and interesting enough, but we refer to it at this time because it is instructive. Of course, as soon as the result of the election of 1868 was known, if not before, public speculation was rife as to whom the new President would select for his constitutional advisers. Each section put forth its most prominent representatives, and whatever preferences might be expressed, it was generally agreed beforehand that the mind which had so invariably designated the right subordinates in the war would be equally unerring in the formation of the new Cabinet. Even when it became known that the President-elect was not taking into his confidence any of the tried and trusted leaders of the Republican party, his admirers regarded this as only another proof of the self-reliance that could not go astray; although, as in the Scripture times, "some doubted." After the nation had been piqued by an impenetrable secrecy on the subject, lasting up to the very day of inauguration, the Cabinet was announced, as follows:—E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State; Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy; A. T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury; J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior; J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General; E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General.

It is a very mild statement to say that the people were taken by surprise. The thoroughgoing partisan Republican press maintained, of course, that each man in the list was the very best man that could have been chosen for his department—particularly Borie. Light-hearted citizens were amused, the judicious grieved. It was not merely that the ablest exponents of the party had been overlooked, but it was difficult to see on what principle the selections had been made. Mr. Washburne was the warm personal friend of the President, and that had to be taken as the sole reason for putting him at the head of the State Department—a place for which neither the health of his body nor the habits of his mind in the least fitted him. He lived, however, a merry official life, if it was a short one. He went in on the 4th of March and out on the 10th, and yet within that time he filled all the subordinate places of consequence with his friends, who are remaining there to this day. It was on this account that Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, an able and upright gentleman, very properly declined to become the successor of Mr. Washburne, when the latter, on the wings of friendship and love, was borne away to the French mission.

The case of Mr. Stewart, nominated for the Treasury Department, is well remembered. If there had been no law in the way, he never ought to have been nominated for a position the discharge of whose duties directly affected his own business interests to the extent of millions of dollars; but there was a law which expressly prohibited the appointment. When the President discovered this, he sent a message to the Senate, not withdrawing the nomination, but asking the repeal of the law! When this is read in history, men will say that the imperturbable hero of the war clearly lost his presence of mind, and the instance will excite the same wonder now raised by Frederick the Great's one exhibition of cowardice.

Mr. Stewart's name, however, was withdrawn at last, and he was left to the management of that colossal dry-goods business which had so impressed the Presidential mind with his fitness for the place of Hamilton, Gallatin, and Chase. Mr. Boutwell succeeded him; Mr. Fish took the Department of State; and General Rawlins became Secretary of War. In less than three months the naval wonder, Mr. Borie, retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Robeson, who knew as much about the navy as most country lawyers do. The death of Secretary Rawlins brought General Belknap into the War Department. Circumstances not known, but very generally believed to be connected with Attorney-General Hoar's want of obsequiousness to political interference with his department, caused his retirement. Within a short time the impending withdrawal of Secretary Cox from the Interior Department has been announced. He has been a most faithful and energetic officer, against whom the breath of suspicion has never been raised—excepting political suspicion. He has been accused of disregarding outside dictation as to the management of his department; he has preferred to make appointments and advancements among his subordinates with more reference to merit than partisan influences; he has broken up rings and combinations which preyed upon the Government, and has instituted many valuable reforms. He ought, therefore, to have been sustained, instead of being dismissed with the polite formula of having his resignation accepted. Thus it happens that of all the original members of President Grant's Cabinet, only one—Postmaster-General Creswell—remains.

Now, why do we rehearse this history? It is not for the purpose of making or exciting any reflections on the President. He passed from the army to the Chief Magistracy with such a total want of civil experience, such an exposure to wily influences, that nothing but his own natural rectitude could have kept him from making more and worse mistakes than he has made. It is the system to which he is subjected—that evil system which throws a Motley out of the great position to which the public opinion of two continents had assigned him, and which is not above ruining tide-waiters and pensioners—that has been the whole trouble in the Cabinet. Let the nation study the lesson, and strike for civil service reform.

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Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,496 74

$2,106,534 19

Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,568
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
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100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
23,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622 27. Market value, $1,255,270 00	
Real Estate	35,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	923,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	25,097 26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4700. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 83
Cash in Drawer	975 26
	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

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THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
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JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 609 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commission.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 6

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,

4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 4 1

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

NOTICE.—QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS having been removed, freight will be received for Galveston, as heretofore, by the PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Shippers will please notice that all boxed goods for Mobile, Galveston, and points on the Mississippi river must be well strapped.

The steamship YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on TUESDAY next. 10 25 6t

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, October 28.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 5 at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 5.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 19, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11 3

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON BOARDS.

1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.

WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.

YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.

HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.

PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,

5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. (9 1 3m

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WAR NOTES.

—There is in Berlin a woman whose life, so far, might be comprised in a single sentence:—The widow of three cabinet-makers. She has married them all and lost them all within the last eight years, and they were all three killed in battle. In 1864, the first of her husbands fell at the storming of Duppel. She married again in 1865, and her second husband was left on the field of Sadowa in 1866. Cabinet-maker No. 3 was killed at the recent battle of Rezonville. Habit is second nature; and probably by this time she is beginning to look around in search of her fourth. But will she find another cabinet-maker brave enough to face the seeming fatality of a marriage with the widow of three defunct members of his craft, who have all died violent deaths?

—To be courteous in time of peace is not hard. To be courteous to an enemy in time of war shows a noble spirit. The Germans have always been rated far below the French in polite and polished bearing; but the general order lately issued commanding all German private soldiers and non-commissioned officers to salute all French officers now held as prisoners by Germany with the same observances due German officers of like rank, shows a height and depth of good breeding to which the French do not seem to have yet attained. Prussian officers are also to salute French officers in the same manner that they salute German officers of the same rank, and in this matter French officers are requested to take the initiative when a meeting occurs.

—Dr. Strauss, in a reply which he has written to M. Renan's letter, says: "When one day our victorious armies shall recross the Rhine to their homesteads, but without many young men who left full of ardor, they will bring us, as the best prize of the victory which could not be too dearly purchased, the impossibility of those who have fought side by side so many battles against a common enemy, and shed their blood for the same cause, ever finding themselves face to face as enemies, or even disunited. The blood of the sons of the North and South will have forever cemented German unity, for, taken in this sense, the saying is true, 'blood is a liquid of peculiar power.'"

—The generosity of the German soldiers is illustrated by a recent incident. A soldier of the 60th Regiment, wounded in one foot and the face, was making his way along "the Lindens," in Berlin, with the help of a stick, shortly after the news of the capitulation of Strasburg had arrived. The street was filled with rejoicing crowds, and in a few minutes the wounded warrior found both his hands full of coins, the voluntary offerings of unsolicited sympathizers. He was about to transfer the not unwelcome windfall to his pocket, when his eye fell on one of the receiving-boxes of the Konig Wilhelm Verein, a charitable society for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. "The other lads shall have a share!" cried the brave fellow, as he poured the contents of his right hand into the box.

—An English journal, comparing the trade between France and England for the month of August with that of the same time last year, says:—"A year ago our import of wine from France amounted in the month to only 268,674 gallons. It rose in August this year to more than double, or 428,805 gallons. In the August of each of the two preceding years we bought of France 168,000 pounds of breadstuffs and 99,000 yards of ribbon. The French sent us this year 214,000 pounds of the former and 124,000 yards of the latter of these articles. But while France has been forced to part with her goods, she has been diminishing her demand for ours. She has taken, for instance, about 3,000,000 pounds in lieu of above 3,500,000 pounds of wool; 1,860,000 yards in lieu of 4,066,000 yards of cotton manufactures; and 44,000 pounds in lieu of 196,000 pounds of cotton yarn; and, with certain exceptions, the other articles of her trade show a corresponding diminution."

—The *Staatsanzeiger* publishes an official summary of the number of sick, wounded, and cured in the German armies since the commencement of the war. The number of sick and wounded registered by the proper department is 54,450. These soldiers were received in 1188 hospital and ambulance reports, forty-eight being military hospitals and ambulances, and the remainder those established by societies and private persons. The convalescents who have returned to their regiments, or have been sent into the interior, number 4597. The wounded who were discharged cured, including a few invalided soldiers, number 3868; 518 wounded and sick have died in the hospitals. The proportions per cent. are—8·44 convalescent, 600 cured, 0·08 invalid, 0·95 deceased.

—A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Berlin on the 1st of October, gives the following account of the works for the defense of Paris:—From the energy displayed it may be expected that by the time the heavy artillery arrives it will be ready. He adds:—The 98 bastions of the main ramparts, each about 400 metres long, are defended by from eight to ten 12-pounders. Gates and sallyports have guns of heavier calibre mounted on cast-iron carriages. The total of the guns on the main ramparts is reported at 1226; of the detached forts in front of the main ramparts Charenton has 70 guns; Vincennes, 117; Nogent, 53; Rosny, 56; Noisy-le-Sec, 57; Romainville, 49; Aubervilliers, 66; Fort de l'Est de St. Denis, 52; La Briche de St. Davis, 61; Mont Valerien, 79; Issy, 64; Vanvres, 45; Montrouge, 43; Bicetre, 40; Ivry, 70. These figures include the guns of the outworks attached to the various forts.

LIGHT IN DWELLINGS.—Changes in the construction of buildings intended for the occupation of families are constantly made as science and art indicate improvement; but there is much yet to be done, especially for those who dwell in large cities.

The pale and delicate appearance of many residents of our cities manifests a lack of robust physical health, and the habits of many too plainly show a want of mental vigor. Undoubtedly there are various causes for this sickly condition of the minds and bodies of those who dwell in densely populated places, but it is probable that one of them—and not the least important—is that the inhabitants of cities do not get enough of the health-giving light of the sun.

Observation has shown that in the vegetable, as well as in the animal kingdom, the action of light is essential to many of the operations of nature. Plants which grow in dark places have not the green color which the sun's light gives them, and in the highest order of the animal creation we find that men who sleep a considerable part of the day, and live under gas lights, have not the bronzed complexion which the industrious farmer, who spends his days in open fields, receives from the rays of the sun, nor do they enjoy that vigorous health which men who live in light possess.

Young women generally desire a fair complexion; but how fearful is the sacrifice made to secure it! Of the women who dwell in cities, not one in ten grows to mature age in good health, amd what a vast amount of physical suffering is endured in consequence of the want of it. There can be no real satisfaction in life where health is wanting, and those who sacrifice it at the command of fashion and false notions of delicacy and beauty entail misery upon themselves and their children. Physicians' fees make a considerable item in the expenses of every family, and in a great measure, this augmentation of the cost of living results from ignorance or disregard of the laws of our existence. Glass might be advantageously used to a far greater extent than it now is, with undoubted benefit to the health and convenience of the people, and a profusion of light in dwellings would prove a more effective preventive of dyspepsia, and many of the other "ills which flesh is heir to," than the numerous nostrums sold by medical charlatans.

"Let there be light" was the command of Omnipotence when darkness covered the face of the earth, and we should not ignore the many benefits which this powerful agent, in all the operations of nature, confers upon us.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Granting Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. Permission to Erect a Wire and Connect their Banking House with the Central Office of the Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That permission be and is hereby granted to Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. to erect a wire and connect their banking house, No. 114 S. Third street, with the Central Office of the Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph, placing a suitable bell apparatus therein, for the purpose of communicating certain signals to that office: Provided, The work be performed under the direction and remain in charge of the Superintendent of the Department of Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph, and that the said Jay Cooke & Co. pay to the City Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars for the use of the city, to pay for the publication of this resolution, and that the said Jay Cooke & Co. shall remove the said wire within ten days after notice shall have been given by the Superintendent of the Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph: Provided, That the above shall not be of any expense in any way to the city.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Granting the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company Permission to Place a Telegraph Wire on Certain Telegraph Poles.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission be and is hereby granted to the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company to place a telegraph wire on the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph poles on Market street, from Eighteenth street to Twenty-third street. Provided the work be done under the direction of the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and that the said Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company pay to the City Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars for the use of the city, to pay for the publication of this resolution, and that the said Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company shall remove the telegraph wire and fixtures within ten days after notice shall have been given by the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870). DANIEL M. FOX,
10 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Mayor to offer a Reward.

Whereas, Fleming M. Ffouts, a citizen of the Tenth ward, while quietly and peaceably returning to his home on Monday evening, October 10th inst., about ten o'clock, was murderously attacked without provocation by some person or persons unknown, and dangerously wounded by a pistol shot:

And whereas, Councils deemed it their duty to use every exertion to detect and arrest the would-be-assassin, and render the streets and highways of our city safe for every citizen, therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to offer by advertisement a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who shot and wounded Fleming M. Ffouts, at Nineteenth and Race streets, on Monday evening, October 10, 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Approve the Sureties of Richard J. Dobbins, Contractor for the Building of a House of Correction.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That John Kilgore, Joseph W. Forsythe, Murrell Dobbins, and William Zeiss be and they are hereby approved as the sureties of Richard J. Dobbins, contractor, for building a house of correction in the Twenty-third ward; and the City Solicitor is hereby instructed to prepare the proper bonds for said parties to execute and to cause judgments to be entered thereon.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paying of a Deficiency in Constructing Sewer on Market Street, Between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to George W. Mooney the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars from item 19 of the appropriation to the Department of Highways for eighteen hundred and seventy, for the construction of the sewer on Market street, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 31 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisvil and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, an Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	10 A. M. & 12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	8·20 A. M. & 3·30 & 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, Oct. 31, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisbur Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 3·10 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passeeger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·25 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·40 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M. and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3 55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 5·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 325 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P.M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3½, and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9½ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 2, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9½ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 8 A. M., 6½ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 6½, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·20, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 12½, 2, 4½, 5¼, 6, 8, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 6½, 6¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Megee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Phil

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Robert Benson and John Harrison (colored) met a man named Philip Hall at Sixth and Lombard streets on Saturday evening, and asked him the time of day. Hall pulled out his time-piece, when one of the colored men seized it and ran. Policeman Gorman, who happened to be in the neighborhood, gave chase and arrested the fugitive, who proved to be Robert Benson. Yesterday Harrison was pointed out to Policeman Gallop as the other highwayman, and he was arrested. Harrison showed fight and assaulted the policeman, who in return broke his club over the prisoner's head. Defendants had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter. Benson was committed, and Harrison was held in $1000 bail for trial.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Senator Sumner will lecture upon "Lafayette, the Faithful One," and a crowded house at the Academy of Music may be anticipated. This is one of Mr. Sumner's finest oratorical efforts, and those who attend to hear it may expect a discourse of unusual interest.

On Wednesday "Petroleum V. Nasby" will discourse upon "the Man of Sin," and on Thursday next Miss Isabella Glyn will read the tragedy of *Macbeth*. This lady has for many years held a leading position upon the English stage, and as a reader she has obtained a reputation only second to that of Fanny Kemble.

A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—On Friday afternoon a young man genteelly dressed called at the boarding-house of Mrs. Futherford, on Bridge street, below Richmond, Bridesburg, and engaged board. He represented that he had received employment at Jenks' factory. The young man was shown to his room, where he remained only a short time. Coming down stairs, he made an excuse for not remaining for supper, as he had some business in the city. After his departure it was discovered that he had carried off a gold watch and $30 in money, the property of Lewis Lynn, one of the boarders, and a shirt and $13 from Mr. Snyder, another boarder.

AN EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.—On Saturday last an infuriated cow ran through the Richmond district and created considerable excitement among the residents. The beast knocked down several persons and severely injured them. Among those hurt were Mr. Richard, Superintendent of the Reading Railroad, and Mr. John Boyle. Policeman O'Donnell, who attempted to stop the animal, was also injured. Officer Hurley, by a well-directed blow with a club, knocked the cow down and prevented any further damage. The animal belonged to Mr. Ellwood Allen, residing on the Tacony road above Whitehall.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.—On Saturday night an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the safe in the grocery store No. 221 North Third street. The thieves had secreted themselves in the place before it was closed. They tore away a portion of the wall surrounding the safe, and failing to effect an entrance in this way, they resorted to the use of gunpowder. They had filled the key-hole with powder and inserted the fuse, but did not touch it off. It is believed that they were frightened off about this time. The thieves left behind them a flask of powder and a number of burglars tools.

A PHILADELPHIA BUMMER IN TROUBLE NEAR NEW YORK.—One John Cosuth, a native of this city, undertook to walk from New York to Philadelphia on Saturday, and being slightly intoxicated, fell in the mud at the Hoboken flats while attempting to cross the trestle-work bridge of the Morris and Essex Railroad. He remained in the slough for some time, and was gradually sinking, when it occurred to him to cry for help just as the mud had received his entire body and was about covering his head. He was rescued by two officers of the Hoboken police.

MANAYUNKERS ANNOYED.—For some time past the people of Manayunk have been annoyed on Sundays by gangs of young men from this city who visit that locality and amuse themselves by playing baseball, tearing down fences, and destroying truck patches. Yesterday the police of the Thirteenth district arrested three different squads of young men and boys—in all 27 persons—who, after a hearing before Alderman Kendall, were held to bail to keep the peace.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chesnut streets, on Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870, afternoon and evening, commencing at 3 and 7½. Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and other speakers will be present. Both meetings are free, and the public are invited to attend.

MISSING.—William Bandford, aged nine years, has been missing from the home of his grandmother, Kates and Broad streets, since last Wednesday week. On that day the little fellow said something about having obtained work in the country. William had on light clothes and a linen cap at the time he left home.

THE NEW NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the directors of the new national bank held on the evening of the 27th inst. George Gelbach, Esq., was elected President, and John F. Eppelsheimer, Esq., Vice-President, no cashier as yet being selected. The bank will be known as the Security National Bank.

MORE LIGHT.—The citizens residing in Cumberland street, between Coral and Kensington avenue, are complaining of the insufficient supply of light in that section of the city. More public lamps are needed, and the attention of Councils is called to the matter.

STORE ROBBERY.—Some time on Friday night the shoe store of Nathan Hall, No. 256 S. Tenth street, was entered by thieves and robbed of about $40 worth of shoes. An entrance was effected by breaking out one of the large panes of glass in the bulk window.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a horse attached to a vehicle containing Mr. Robert Coleman, of Montgomery county, took fright in Chestnut Hill and ran off. The wagon was overturned and Mr. Coleman was thrown out. He received a severe fracture of one of his legs.

THEFT OF MONEY.—Mary Clark was arrested in Barren street, near Third and Shippen, on Saturday night, charged with the larceny of a pocket-book containing $10, the property of Jane McCrea. Mary had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter and was committed for trial.

BADLY BEATEN.—On Saturday night Frank Patterson, aged 30 years, was set upon at Juniper and Shippen streets by a crowd of roughs, who beat him about the face and head in a shocking manner. The injured man was removed to the hospital.

PETTY LARCENY.—On Saturday James Booth (colored) was arrested for the larceny of three razors from the barber shop of Mr. Isaiah Weaver. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was committed for trial.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.—Yesterday eight men were arrested and fined for gunning near Holmesburg. The police in this section yesterday dispersed a gang of rowdies who were training a couple of fellows for a foot race.

ACCIDENT TO A WORKMAN.—This morning one of the workmen employed at Fox's new theatre, on Chesnut street, was severely injured by a plank falling upon him. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital in an insensible condition.

THEFT OF SILVER-WARE.—Some time on Saturday night the residence of Mrs. Clowpart, on Christian street, above Tenth, was entered by thieves with false keys. They carried off a basket filled with silver-ware and other articles.

FIRE.—About 6 o'clock this morning the brick dwelling of Wm. Ferguson, on Brandywine street above Twenty-fourth, was destroyed by fire to the extent of about $300. The flames were caused by children playing with matches.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—John McClelland, residing on Centre street, Germantown, was arrested yesterday and bound over by Alderman Thomas to answer the charge of beating his wife.

CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS.
SECOND WEEK OF
ADAM FOREPAUGH'S
GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON AT 1 O'CLOCK.
GRAND EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
One Price of Admission to both Shows. Fifty cents for Adults; 25 cts. for Children under 10 years.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SHOW EVER SEEN IN PHILADELPHIA.
Liberal deductions made to Schools and Public Institutions. A. FOREPAUGH,
10 31 6t Proprietor and Manager.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
95 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.
JOHN LINERD,
6 29wfmsp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Irresistible Prussia.

The Downfall of Metz.

Bombardment of Dijon.

It is Occupied by the Prussians

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Favorable Financial Statement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—The formal approval of the candidature of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish crown by England, Prussia, Italy, Austria, and Russia is officially acknowledged by the Spanish Government.

Metz and Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A correspondent at Versailles in a despatch dated the 30th, states that a formal notice of the capitulation of Metz has been sent to Paris under a flag of truce.

The King of Prussia has announced his determination to immediately bombard the city of Paris. He considers that the enormous number of prisoners who must inevitably be subject to all the privations of hunger and the sufferings consequent upon the long siege of Metz would, under the circumstances, be more mercifully dealt with by forcing an entry for them into Paris, and be a proper tribute of respect to those who had fought best for France. A large number of reinforcements of Prussian troops has reached the investing lines to-day.

Buried Treasure at Metz.

SAARBRUCK, Oct. 30.—A correspondent at this city states that previous to the capitulation of Metz Bazaine had buried in the earth a caisse de l'armee, containing 400,000,000 francs in gold and 100,000,000 francs in silver. The Germans received information as to the burial of this treasure, and forced him to reveal the locality, so as to prevent a repetition of that which occurred at Sedan on the eve of the capitulation of that city, when the French officers divided among themselves the contents of the army chest. It is said that Napoleon by this means enriched himself to the extent of 2,000,000 francs.

Droves of sheep cover the roads approaching Metz.

The National Ambulance Society

of England are forwarding heavily laden wagons of salt provisions. A large number of

American Surgeons

have flocked to the neighborhood of Metz and Saarbruck, and are rendering most important service to the wounded of both nations. The weather is wretched. The

Storms of Rain

are incessant, and the neighborhood of the Moselle river for a week before the capitulation was inundated.

Prussian Forces in the Field.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Cologne despatch, dated yesterday, says Prussia and the North German Confederation have furnished seven hundred and forty thousand troops for the present war, and the States of South Germany one hundred and sixteen thousand. Of this grand total of eight hundred and fifty-six thousand men, nearly all are now on French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign.

Madame Bazaine.

TOURS, Oct. 31.—Madame Bazaine left this city last evening.

Dijon Occupied by the Prussians.

An official despatch received by the Ministers to-day from Beaune, dated yesterday, announces that the Prussians have occupied the city of Dijon. The Prussians were twelve thousand strong, and were well provided with artillery.

They attacked the city at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of Sunday, and the bombardment was continued till nearly nightfall. The town was not fortified, and the commander of the French not being able to resist with his small force, was compelled to retreat.

Ship News.

BREST, Oct. 31.—The steamer St. Laurent, from New York for Havre, arrived at this port this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Intelligence.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Navy Department has advices from the United States Consul at Gibraltar, announcing the arrival there on the 11th instant of the United States steamer Saco, Lieutenant-Commander Terry, from Cadiz. She was to sail the same evening for Malaga and Marseilles. All well on board.

Illness of Governor Shafer, of Utah.

A private letter, received in this city to-day from Utah Territory, announces that Governor Wilson Shafer, of that Territory, lies very low of consumption and is not expected to live. Governor Shafer is a native of Illinois, and served during the late war on the staff of General Butler.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Highway Robbery.

LOWELL, Oct. 31.—George A. Turner, recently from Montreal, was knocked down, beaten in a terrible manner, and robbed of two hundred dollars in the street last night.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Cotton quiet; sales of 1000 bales uplands at 16¾c.; Orleans, 17¼c. Flour heavy; sales 9500 bushels State at $5 30@6 25; Ohio at $5 35@6 75; Western at $5 20@6 85; Southern at $5 90@8 75. Wheat heavy; sales 50,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 30 for new; red Western at $1 34. Corn quiet and without decided change; sales 32,000 bushels. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork drooping. Lard heavy and lower; steam, 14@15¾c.; kettle, 16@16¾c. Whisky nominal at 88¼c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Cotton quiet at 16¼c. Flour firm and fairly active. Wheat—high grades wanted, and low grades in good supply and dull; Maryland amber, $1 70@1 75; good to prime, $1 35@1 65; common to fair, $1 10@1 30; Western, $1 30@1 33. Corn steady and receipts light; white, 60@71c.; yellow, old and new, 70@84c.; mixed Western, 68@72c. Oats steady at 45@48c. Rye, 70@80c. Mess Pork firm at $27. Bacon firm and scarce; rib sides, 18¼c.; clear do., 19c.; shoulders, 15@15½c.; hams, 25c. Lard quiet at 16¾c. Whisky quiet at 89c.

FROM MEXICO.

Vera Cruz Advices—Lawlessness Suppressed.

LAKE CITY, Florida, Oct. 31.—An arrival at Havana from Vera Cruz brings advices from the City of Mexico to the 10th instant. The news is decidedly more pacific. The nation is much more tranquil than formerly, and the federal authorities are generally recognized and obeyed. Highway robberies are less frequent, the Government having exerted its authority to suppress lawlessness.

The Custom House at Sisal, in Yucatan, had been ordered to be removed to Progress, which port will be opened in July, 1871, and the port of Sisal be closed.

Escobeda had been declared Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi.

A light house had been ordered for the entrance of the harbor of Tampico.

Indians in Sonora.

Chiapas and Yucatan continue their depredations on a small scale.

Senor Romero

has presented to Congress the annual treasury report. It is a full and explicit document. The proposed new tariff allows masters to sign their manifests without examination by their Consuls.

Guatemala proposes arbitration to settle her differences with Mexico.

The Toluca Railway bill has passed Congress.

FROM THE WEST.

Fires in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Smith & Sterrett's vegetable oil factory was partially burned this morning. The loss approximates $20,000. Insured in the National of Cincinnati, United States of Baltimore, Buffalo Fire and Marine, German of Buffalo, Putnam of Hartford, $3000 each; Security of New York, $1000. J. Bidelman's tannery was burned at Dayton, Ohio, yesterday. Loss about $20,000; partially insured.

SECRETARY COX.

Battle Against Political Patronage—No Forced Assessments in this Department.

Three letters from Secretary Cox to leading Republican politicians, who desired to control the patronage of his Department in the interest of the party, have recently been made public. The following letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Congressional Republican Committee, the Hon. J. W. Clendenning, after Mr. Platt had asked Mr. Cox for a list of his employes, and given a promise that the calls made upon the clerks should be for voluntary contributions only:—

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1870.—Dear Sir:—In accordance with your request I forward herewith a roll of the officers and employes of this Department. In doing so I beg to repeat what I said to yourself and Mr. Platt, viz.:—That in my efforts to bring about an improvement of the civil service in the department, I hold it to be absolutely essential that it should be understood by the clerks and employes that they hold their places subject to removal for lack of efficiency or integrity, and that no subscriptions to political funds or show of political zeal will secure their retention if capacity or industry be lacking.

"Mr. Platt assured me, and I understood you to agree with him, that the list was only desired in order to give your committee the opportunity to invite such as felt entirely free to do so to contribute to support the work your committee is undertaking, and not to impose any tax upon any one. Knowing as I do that many of our clerks have all they can do to make a bare existence out of their salaries, I should be entirely unwilling to have the application put on any other basis, even if I did not think, as I do, that any compulsory assessment would be a political immorality and productive of infinitely more mischief than benefit.

"We can do more real service to the Republican party by raising the standard of qualifications among civil employes, and putting each clerk upon his merit alone for appointment or promotion, than by the expenditure of many times the amount of money they could possibly afford to contribute. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. D. COX, Secretary."

Under date of August 10 Mr. Cox addressed a letter to the Hon. R. D. Harrison, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Ohio. The committee had requested a list of the names of those employed in the Department of the Interior appointed from Ohio, with amount of salary, name of county, etc. The Secretary declines in very courteous language to comply with the request, on the ground that it would not be right to do so, and therefore not for the interest of the Republican party. He says:—

"The considerations which lead me to this conclusion may be summed up in two, namely:—First. That such assessments are directly antagonistic to the civil service reform, which I believe to be so imperative a necessity that the Republican party, as the proper party of true reforms, cannot longer delay to make it a part of their platform; and, Second. Because the specific assessment you now propose to make, on behalf of the State Central Committee, is an innovation in a bad direction."

After showing the evil effects of the system of political assessments and the use of department patronage for partisan purposes, the Secretary says:—

"My own relations to the subordinates of this department are peculiar. I have been endeavoring to correct such of the evils as I could reach, and by a system of competitive examinations to test the capacity of applicants for place or promotion. I have assured them that favors would end with their going before the Boards of Examiners, and from that time their own character and efficiency would determine their continuance in office or promotion. Under these circumstances the circular of the Congressional Committee levying one per cent. of their salaries, with an intimation as understood by those receiving the circular (though I am informed the committee disclaim such a purpose) that failures to pay would endanger their places, was the most demoralizing thing which could have been thrown into the department. The question was at once raised whether my position had been sincerely taken, and I would not remain in the department a day if my purpose could be reasonably impugned. The gentlemen of the departments have, as a rule, borne greater pecuniary burdens in proportion to their salaries than other men are usually willing to do for party purposes, and now would respond to the full extent of their ability to exhortations addressed simply to their voluntary zeal, but the best officers and the best Republicans are those who are most explicit in their opposition to the whole system of levied assessments."

The letter enclosed a check for $50, as a mark of the writer's personal confidence in the good purposes of the committee and the value of their work. General H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says that the Ohio committee cordially endorses the position assumed by Mr. Cox, while the Congressional and Pennsylvania committees joined in battle against him. In a letter to the latter committee on the same subject, dated September 8, the Secretary says, after refusing a request "to call upon the Pennsylvanians in the Department:"—

"The Republican party is appealing to the country to support it for the honesty and economy of our administration, among other things. I regard a civil service reform which shall put the employes of the Departments upon the rule indicated by Mr Webster when Secretary of State in 1841, as being essential to an honest and thrifty administration of the Department, and I have deeply regretted to see what I regarded as a danger of losing the substance of political success for the shadow. The Republican party will preserve its power and prestige only by continuing to be the party of the right, and needs to be exceedingly cautious of innovations in wrong directions, like the one I have alluded to."

IS OLIVE LOGAN A REPEATER?

Mayor Hall Wants Her to Register—Olive's Reply.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 28, 1870.—TO THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite favor, dated at the Executive Department, City Hall, New York, Oct. 24, 1870. After deploring the attempt of the Federal authorities to belittle the vote of New York city by appointing an army of marshals under a recent law of Congress, and referring in terms of scorn and disgust to the contemptible and wicked census which makes the population of New York less than one million, you urge me, in a highly energetic manner, to do my duty as a citizen, no matter to what party I belong. These are your eloquent words, addressed to me over your dashing signature, and under your official seal:—

"As head of the local government of the city of New York, anxious to preserve for it the honored title of the Metropolis of the Union, I therefore appeal to you, whatever the political party to which you may belong, to lay all other business aside if necessary, either on Monday, October 31, or Tuesday, November 1, which are the last registry days, and personally to register your name, without having performed which duty you cannot vote."

I am flattered by the interest you take in the matter of my voting; and I beg to assure you in the most positive manner that it it were possible for me to be at home on the days mentioned, I should rally round the registry office (wherever it is) as early as possible in the morning, and register my name in the largest kind of letters. My experience in registering my name has hitherto been confined to one or two performances on hotel registers in the West; but I can confidently say that whatever I *have* done in this way has been done as legibly as any man living could have done it. Accept the expression of my regrets at unavoidable absence, and (if not asking too much) oblige me by registering for me.

Yours, my dear Mayor, OLIVE LOGAN.

P. S.—On closer examination of your polite favor I am struck with an unpleasant suspicion. The signature is certainly yours, but the whole letter is too evidently an elaborate engraving. The envelope bears this address, "O. Logan, No 264 Pearl street, New York," and I am the Only Logan at No. 264 Pearl street, New York. Can it be possible that it is all a mistake? that a stupid clerk, with a Directory of the city of New York before him, has taken me for one of the superior sex? O. L.

—Alice Cary is 48, Catharine Beecher 70, Harriet B. Stowe 56, and Fanny Fern goes it like 60.

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Cox-Grant Question

How Came the Letters Published?

Opening of the Supreme Court.

The Cox-Grant Correspondence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President was considerably surprised this morning when he saw in the newspapers the correspondence between himself and Secretary Cox concerning the latter's resignation as Secretary of the Interior. He had repeatedly refused to give the letters to the members of the press who applied for them, stating that they were of a private nature, and not intended for publication.

Cox's friends urged him to make the letters public in vindication of himself, inasmuch as the President had given it out semi-officially that Mr. Cox left the Cabinet voluntarily, and not because of his having run counter to the politicians. It is understood that Mr. Cox gave the correspondence to the agent of the Associated Press without consulting the President, and in order that it might get the widest publicity. The general impression here is that the President made a mistake in writing the letter he did accepting the resignation.

He makes no reference in his letter to what Mr. Cox says about reforms in the civil service, and does not give any pledge that reform *is* to be the order of the day. This is regarded by shrewd party men of both sides as a political blunder which is liable to be used against the administration by the Democrats.

No Armed Expedition Preparing.

There is no ground for the report that the Navy Department has ordered the fitting out of half a dozen iron-clads and men-of-war at the Boston Navy Yard. The Secretary has merely ordered Admiral Porter to ascertain the cost of fitting out these and other vessels of the navy, so as to make out estimates for his annual report. There is no occasion, as has been falsely represented, for sending out an armed expedition to any part of the world.

The New York Election.

No apprehension is now entertained by Government officers here of trouble at the election in New York city. The Secretary of War is of the opinion that a knowledge of the fact that the Federal Government has made every preparation to back up the civil authorities in the execution of the laws of Congress will prevent any attempt on the part of the Tammany roughs, with their leaders to make a disturbance.

The United States forces will not be withdrawn from New York until the result of the election is officially announced, lest there might be an effort made to overawe the return judges and destroy the ballot-boxes.

The Case of the Colored Cadet.

Secretary Belknap has not yet reviewed the action of the court-martial that tried the colored cadet, Smith, at West Point. The general impression is that he will be acquitted on some technicality in the proceedings.

Opening of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—An erroneous statement having recently been published concerning Chief Justice Chase, it is proper to say that on the 22d inst. he mailed a letter from Narragansett to Mr. Middleton, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which he mentions that some days before he wrote to Associate Justice Nelson informing him that it would be improbable that he should be able to attend the adjourned term to-day, and expressing the hope that Judge Nelson would be able to take his place.

But to the surprise and regret of the Chief Justice he received a letter from Judge Nelson, in which he said his own health, though improving, was not sufficiently good to enable him to attend court. The Chief Justice therefore wrote to Mr. Middleton, that the court might know the circumstances, and that the senior Judge, Clifford, might be prepared to take the place which was thus temporarily vacated.

The Chief Justice concludes his letter by saying:—"I walked this morning some twenty minutes, and I shall ride in an hour or two. But I [do not regain my strength as rapidly as I hoped."

The letter, as usual, was written by his clerk, but signed by himself, the writing having no unusual sign of feebleness.

The Supreme Court met to-day at noon, all the justices present excepting Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justice Nelson. Associate Justice Clifford presided. Judge Clifford announced that the court would meet at 11 o'clock hereafter.

Assistant Attorney-General Talbot said since the Court was last in session Judge Hoar had resigned as Attorney-General, and that A. T. Akerman, of Georgia, had been appointed his successor, the head of the department now known as the "Department of Justice, under the recent law of Congress. He then presented the commission of appointment, which was read by the Clerk of the Court. Mr. Akerman remarked that since the Court was last in session B. S. Bristow had been appointed Solicitor-General under the act establishing the Department of Justice. His commission was also read.

On motion of Mr. Akerman the new Assistant Attorney-General, Mr Hill, was admitted to practise, and took the usual oath. Several other attorneys were admitted as practitioners. J. Hubley Ashton, Esq., addressed the Court as follows:—"May it please the Court, the honorable but melancholy duty of presenting to this Court the proceedings and resolutions of the bar of Philadelphia on the occasion of the death of the late Mr. Justice Grier has been delegated to me. Since the adjournment of your honors he who occupied for so many years a seat upon this bench, and who so recently retired from its labors, has departed this earthly life, full of years and full of honors. He has been called to a higher and holier life. The bar of Philadelphia, by whom he was dearly beloved and profoundly respected, having assembled for the purpose of commemorating this sad event, adopted a series of resolutions which they deemed proper should be brought to the knowledge of this court, and these resolutions I have now the honor to present to the court."

The acting Chief Justice ordered the proceedings and resolutions to be read, and said the Court fully sympathized with the regrets of the Philadelphia bar, and endorsed all that was said in the resolutions, while the country, in the death of Judge Grier, mourned the loss of an upright judge, and an impartial and honest man. The proceedings and resolutions were ordered to be placed on the minutes as a further testimony of respect. The Court adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Death of Governor Shafer.

A despatch, just received by the President, announces the death this morning of Governor Shafer, of Utah.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Dreadful Hurricane in Cuba.

Loss of Life and Property.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Great Gale on the Lakes

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Thiers' Fruitless Labors.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 31.—The *Nouvelliste de Versailles* says, in advance of Thiers' coming, that his visit will certainly be fruitless.

More Captured Correspondence.

Papers lately found at the chateau de Suiy are said to compromise several notables, including some of the South German diplomatists.

The Italian Parliament.

FLORENCE, Oct. 31.—In the case of the dissolution of the Italian Parliament, which is now threatened, elections for new deputies will occur on the 20th of November, and the Parliament will assemble on December 5th.

M. Lenard and King Victor Emanuel.

M. Lenard, French representative, has congratulated the king on the energy and moderation which have been displayed in the accomplishment of Italian unity.

Signor Venosta, replying for the king, expressed his thanks for the good words of Lenard, and added that Italy itself is not only regenerated, but universal civilization is promoted by the late events at Rome.

Skirmishing near Paris.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 30.—On Friday last the French drove back the German outpost at Le Bourget, a mile or so east of Fort St. Denis, on the northern boundary of Paris. On the evening of that day the French were discovered in occupation in force of the position, which they had fortified. To-day, therefore, the second division of the Guard attacked the point, and after a hot and brilliant fight the French were driven from the position back behind their fortifications. Thirty officers and about twelve hundred men were taken prisoners. The Prussian losses are acknowledged to be quite heavy, as the French fought behind earthworks.

Blacque Bey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—It is rumored that Blacque Bey will not return to Washington.

Financial Holiday.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—To-morrow being settlement day at the bank, the exchange will not be open for business, and there will be no public sales of stocks and securities.

FROM CUBA.

Another Dreadful Hurricane.

HAVANA, Oct. 31, via Lake City, Oct. 31.—Another dreadful hurricane occurred yesterday. It was the severest storm ever known at the west end of the island. Along the south coast many towns were inundated, and crops damaged or destroyed, railroads submerged, and telegraphs prostrated.

Matanzas again suffered terribly. As far as known no lives were lost. The schooner Guiding Star dragged her anchor and was driven ashore and completely wrecked under Cabanas, near the guardship. The bark Florence Peters was also damaged.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

The Recent Insurrection.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Oct. 31.—Late advices from Martinique announce that the French authorities have already shot twenty of the ringleaders in the recent insurrection. One hundred more have been arrested and are liable to be shot. Opinion is gaining ground that the rebellion was instigated by Prussia.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Montevideo.

LISBON, Oct. 31.—Later advices have been received from South America. The news from Montevideo is to the effect that the government army has been beaten at Corralitos by Blanco's army.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Bank Robbery in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 31.—The vault and safes of A. Rocherau have been burglarized. Loss estimated at $50,000.

J. Hyland's coffee house, No. 121 Camp street, has been burned. Loss, $35,000. Insured in the Merchants'.

Base Ball.

The "Stars" were yesterday defeated, losing the championship. Score—Lees, 14; Stars, 11.

A Policeman Killed.

Policeman J. Gosset has been shot and killed. Particulars unknown.

Deaths from yellow fever yesterday, one. The first

Excursion Trains

over the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad west of Biloxi returned yesterday.

Supposed Suicide.

A. B. Long, United States District Attorney, was found dead in his office this morning with his throat cut. Supposed suicide.

Death of a Baptist Minister.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31.—Rev. Richard Hugh Bagly, a Baptist minister well known throughout the South, died here last night.

Jefferson Davis

is here.

Friends' Meeting.

Two hundred and fifty Friends passed through here this morning to attend the yearly meeting at Greensboro, N. C.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Severe Gale on the Lakes.

KINGSTON, Oct. 31.—During a severe gale from the east last night the schooner William John, with 4000 bushels of wheat from Coburg for Edwardsburg, went ashore. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss, and are uninsured. The tug Sarah broke from her moorings and went ashore on Point Pedrick.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Senator Morrell.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 31.—Senator Morrell's health is improving very slowly. He is still confined to his room.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Drowning Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—To-day a small boat used for ferrying the employes of the Central Railroad across a small gap between Jersey City and the Central depot, containing seven men, was swamped 100 feet from shore, and four men were drowned.

Two of them were Michael Fallen and Dennis Herman. All lived in Jersey City.

The Gale at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—A terrific gale has prevailed here since last night from the south and east. The water of the lake is higher than at any time this season. The tug Harrison foundered at 2 o'clock A. M. off Sturgeon point. The crew was saved by the tug Compound Captain Davenport, of the Harrison, was taken off after his tug had sunk.

A schooner, supposed to be the William Kelly, is ashore off Windmill Point. The crew can be seen hanging to the rigging. A life-boat has gone to their rescue.

The schooner James Platt, which left here yesterday for Chicago, has returned in distress, with all her sails split. It is feared great damage has been done to the shipping on the lake.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Schaffer of Utah.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President received a despatch to-day announcing the death of Governor Schaffer of Utah.

The Cox Imbroglio.

It is understood that, in consequence of the publication of the official correspondence resigning the Interior Department, Secretary Cox will not be at the dinner which is to be given at the White House this evening, and to which he was invited last Saturday.

The probabilities are that the President will write a letter explaining the reasons for Secretary Cox leaving the Cabinet. Friends of the administration seem to consider this necessary, in view of the publication of Cox's letter of resignation.

The removal of Cox will cause several changes in the Interior Department, among others, it is said, the resignation of Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary, and Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office.

THE BOARD OF BROKERS.—Mr. Henry G. Gowen, who has been President of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers for the past two months, was elected again to the position this afternoon by a vote of 82, being the largest vote ever cast for President of that body.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 Amer Gold..b60 | flat....111½ | 18 sh Manuf Bk... 32½ | 100 sh Leh Nav..b10. 31⅞
$5000 do.....111½ | 300 do 18. 32
39 sh Penna R..is.c. 60⅝ | 100 do... ..b5. 32
506 sh Read..s60wn.50 3-16 | 100 do.....c. 32
500 do..b5&in. 50¼ | 200 do.....b5. 32½
500 do.....2d. 50¼ | 100 do....b30. 32¼
100 do.....3d. 50¼ | 100 do...b30. 32¼
500 do..85&in. 50¼ | 100 do.... 32
200 do..85&in. 50¼ | 100 do....s60. 32
200 do.....b30. 50¼ | 444 sh O C & A R.. 44
100 do..s60wn. 50¼

SECOND BOARD.

300 sh Read R..b30. 50¼ | 200 sh Phil & E R.c 26½
300 do.....30 3.16 | 24 sh Cam & Am R.115½
100 do..b5&i.50 3-16 | 100 sh Sp & Pine.b5 25
100 do..2d&i.50 3-16 | 1 sh Leh V R.... 58
500 do.....b10. 50¼ | 10 sh Penna R...c. 60⅜
500 do.....s5. 50¼ | 100 sh Cat Pf...b30. 38½

CARPETINGS, ETC.

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